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COLOURED MAP OF INDIA
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

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Date of Sailing. Saturday, 2 P. M. 1906.		Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
18th	Aug.	ORIENTAL	5284	MARMORA	10509
1st	Sept.	MOLDAVIA	9300		
8th	"	PENINSULAR	5294	VICTORIA	6522
12th	" *	CALEDONIA (EXTRA)	7348		
14th	"	EGYPT	7912		
22nd	"	ORIENTAL	5284	MACEDONIA	10512
29th	"	ARCADIA	6803		
4th	Oct.	PENINSULAR	5294	CHINA	7912
13th	"	ARABIA	7903		
20th	"	ORIENTAL	5284	INDIA	7911
27th	"	PERSIA	7951		
3rd	Nov.	PENINSULAR	5294	MONGOLIA	9505
10th	"	MARMORA	10509		

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DUMBEA	5,918	Boyer	1st Nov. "
SYDNEY	4,118	Combe	29th Nov. "

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† SILESIA	Le Stable	5153	5th Nov. "
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LAMA	2170	Thur. 30th Aug.	10 a.m.	(direct).
LHASA	2170	Frid. 24th Aug.	8 a.m.	(direct).

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PUTIALA	3000	10th Oct.	Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu.

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Vessels.	Tons.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
TOTOMI MARU	3412			1st Sept
RIOJUN MARU	4806	Lapraik.	4th Sept.	15th Sept
KAGOSHIMA MARU	4405	F. Pyne.	18th Sept	29th Sept
CEYLON MARU	5068	K. Kori.	2nd Oct.	15th Oct
COLOMBO MARU	4703	J. Nagao	16th Oct.	27th Oct
BOMBAY MARU	4625	S. Ishikawa	30th Oct	10th Nov

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SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey.	5106	22nd Sept.
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OLYMPIA	C. F. Osborne R. N. R.	5124	23rd October.

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Or, LIFE DROPS.
The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.
This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, hysteria, and paroxysms of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, distressing dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incompetency. Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.
Dr. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; weakness across the loins, Sandy or other Deposits, Discharges, and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 2s. 9d.
Dr. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled. 13½d. and 2s. 9d. per Box.
Dr. DE ROOS' PILE AND FISTULA PILLS, the only reliable remedy for these annoying and painful ailments. The first dose gives relief, and in all ordinary cases a few days only are necessary to effect a cure. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.
Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. De Roos' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.
DEBILITATED AND NERVOUS SUFFERERS should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. De Roos, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Price 1s., post free from Mr. LAWES, Medical Publisher, 18 Hand Court, Holborn, London, W.C., or obtainable of the Agents for Dr. De Roos' Medicines.

Sold by TREACHER & Co. Ltd., Bombay, Byculla, Poona.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

TOWN HALL.

TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY,
4th and 5th September, 1906.

AMATEUR PIERROT ENTERTAINMENT

Proceeds to be devoted to the

NURSES' RECREATION-ROOM FUND, ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL.

Commencing 9-30 P.M. Seats Rs. 3, Rs. 2, Re. 1.
Plan and Bookings at Messrs. SEYMOUR DOVE and Co.

Tickets can also be obtained from
A. C. WEBB, Esq.,
Care of Messrs. King King and Co., Bombay.
W. L. FIRTH, Esq.,
Care of P. & O. S. N. Co., Bombay.

S. S. "LANGTON HALL."

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the DOCK, Chalol or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.
Lifts exceeding 20 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats, and, if not shoreside in time, will be landed or placed in boats, at Steamer's Option, at their Risk and Expence.
Captain MACFADYEN will attend every morning to survey Damages, etc., and all Claims must be certified to by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,
Agents.
Messrs EDWARD BATES and SONS' AGENCY,
Apollo Street, Bombay, 24th August, 1906.

POONA 7TH EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, 1ST SEPTEMBER, 1906.

OWNERS are reminded that ENTRY CLOSES at 6 P.M., on MONDAY, 27th August, 1906.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.
POONA, 22ND AUGUST, 1906.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

THE WATER SUPPLY from Tansa Lake will be SHUT OFF on account of repairs to the Aqueduct on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, the 28th and 29th August, 1906.
On each of these days WATER SUPPLY will be given to the City at the usual hours but at low pressure.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
JOSEPH HALL, M, I. C. E, M. I. M. E. &c.
Executive Engineer, Municipality.

BYCULLA CLUB.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Byculla Club will be held at the Club House on WEDNESDAY the 29th August, 1906 at 10 P. M.,

F. H. TOD,
Secretary.
25TH JULY, 1906.

LA MARTINIERE COLLEGE,
LUCKNOW,
AND
LA MARTINIERE GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL,
KHURSHAED MUNZIL,
LUCKNOW,
WILL RE-OPEN ON THE 15TH OCTOBER.
For Prospectus apply to The SECRETARY,
La Martiniere College, LUCKNOW.

KING, KING & Co.,
BOMBAY.
KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.
FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.
REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM. Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., 65. Cornhill, London.

LONDON.
HENRY S. KING & CO.

THE BOMBAY COTTON MANUFACTURING COY., LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Registered office of the Company, No. 5, Green Street, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 27th August, 1906, at 2-30 P. M, Standard Time, to transact the following business :—

1*st*.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance-Sheet, made up to 30th June, 1906.
2*nd*.—To confirm the appointment made by the Board of Mr. Vishvanath Prabhuram Vaidya as a Director of the Company.
3*rd*.—To elect a Director in the place of the retiring one who is eligible for re-election.
4*th*.—To appoint Auditors, and to fix their remuneration, for the current year.
THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 11th to 29th September 1906, both days inclusive.
And Notice is also hereby given that an extraordinary General Meeting of the Members of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company on MONDAY the 27th August 1906 at 2-40 P.M., Standard Time, for the purpose of passing the special Resolutions circulated amongst the shareholders.

By order of the Board,
JEEWANDAS & Co.,
Agents.
BOMBAY, 15TH AUGUST 1906.

THE BOMBAY HIGH CLASS BOOTS AND SHOES COMPANY,
No. 1, UP-STAIRS OPPOSITE CRAWFORD MARKET, BOMBAY.

WE beg to inform our Customers and the Public in general that we are now FULLY STOCKED with all Manufacturers BOOTS and SHOES of every description and can supply anything in the Boot and Shoe line.
We have received a fresh supply of BOOT-TREES, BOOT POLISHES, RUBBER HEELS and LEGGINGS. We have also received a fresh supply of MORRIS BROS'. HIGH CLASS BOOTS AND SHOES, and we are prepared to guarantee the wear and tear of this make which are stamped with the Crown No. 1, High Class and which are specially made for us.
Mofussil orders will receive prompt attention.

THE BOMBAY HIGH CLASS BOOTS AND SHOES COMPANY.

JARRAHWOOD.

WESTRALIAN Jarrah Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

MESSRS. MILLARS' KARRI & JARRAH Co. (1902) Ld.,
2, Green Street, Fort, Bombay,

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6, First Class Furniture on sale or Hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE

Bombay Gazette.

PRICE ONE ANNA.

New Proprietary,

New Management.

One-Fourth

the old Price.

EIGHT TIMES

THE

VALUE.

LATEST TELEGRAMS

FROM ALL PARTS

OF THE

WORLD.

Special London Letters.

DAWK EDITIONS
for
UP-COUNTRY
SUBSCRIBERS.

FIRST DAWK
In Time for
PUNJAB MAIL.

LAST DAWK EDITION
for
CALCUTTA & RAICHUR MAILS.

Both may
BE OBTAINED IN BOMBAY
ON APPLICATION.

THE

Bombay Gazette

IS NOW

THE BEST

ADVERTISING

MEDIUM

IN WESTERN INDIA.

It reaches every City, Town
and Village.
It is NOT hired for AN HOUR
and then RETURNED.
IT REMAINS IN THE CLUB,
THE HOTEL, THE BUNGALOW
AND THE COTTAGE,
THE WHOLE DAY THROUGH
AND IS READ
FROM THE TITLE PAGE TO IMPRINT.

PRICE: ONE ANNA.

JOBBING
PRINTING
IN
ALL ITS
BRANCHES.

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in thisColumn.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion, One Rupee. Everyadditional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER,—Produces a polish like new on Jewellery, Silver Goods Plate and Clear Metals. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Trial Samples gratis on application. Per tin Annas 12, per dozen Rs. 8., We recommend it. MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

THE WITCH DUST EXTRACTOR—Removes and absorbs all Dust from Carpets, Furniture and Clothing and can be seen at Work at M. BRESLAUER & Co., 9, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

FOR SPECTACLES Eyes examined FREE of CHARGE by Dr. DINSHAW DASTOOR pronounced as "A THOROUGHLY ABLE OPHTHALMIC SURGEON and a NEAT and SKILFUL OPERATOR" by the renowned PROFESSORS of LONDON. Computation defied. The ORIGINAL FIRM of DINSHAW M. DASTOOR & Co., Opposite Evans Fraser, Fort.

FOR SALE—One 15-20 Horse Power ORLEANS CAR in thorough running order slightly used. Owner selling as he is purchasing a higher power Car. Trials can be had on application. Apply No. 661A., Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

LADY'S BICYCLE FOR SALE.—Shabby condition, but strong, what offers? Apply No. 561A. Advt., Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

TO BE LET—A large BRIGHT and COOL OFFICE ROOM. Apply to SAMUEL FITZE & Co., 89-91, Apollo Street.

LATEST "STAR" and GENUINE DE DION MOTOR CARS, every Accessories at cheapest rates. VATCHA BROS Motor and Cycle Works, Girgaum, Bombay.

WANTED a good and hardworking Christian COMPOSITOR, knowing thoroughly Job work and can take Charge of Composing Dept. Salary Rs. 30. Apply sharp to the MANAGER, Presidency Press, Fort.

WANTED by a young ENGLISH LADY SITUATION as companion or Governess to one or two young Children. Apply No. 658A., Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED an excellent and reliable SHORTHAND WRITER and TYPIST, excellent prospects, Apply with testimonials to 655A., Advt, Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED a PARSEE GRADUATE for an old Established English Mercantile Firm. Good salary and prospects to a competent man. Apply No. 653A., Advt. Dept. "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED a L. C. E., or a qualified MINING ENGINEER of some experience. Apply terms with copies of testimonials No. 641 A. Advt., Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

PROOF READERS.—Two Experienced Proof Readers wanted. Apply this office.

REPORTER—PITMAN'S SHORTHAND with knowledge of sport. Inexperienced men need not apply.—"A" care of this Office.

ONE of the Sights of Bombay.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL'S ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALOON replete with everything that Oriental luxury and Artistic taste can suggest and visitors will not regret an inspection of their High Class Portraiture, Artistic Paintings and Enlargements, and Indian Views of places of Special Interest.—Portrait Painting in oil on Photographic Basis a Speciality. Hydraulic Lift available. Tata's Nippon Buildings, Top Floor, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

"GUNC" A Doctor's Discovery, Cures Positively in FOUR DAYS WITHOUT COPAIBA, SANDAL OIL or any internal medicines, which being powerful irritants to the Kidneys and other vital organs, ruin the whole system. Re. 1 & Rs. 2.—D. SPECIFIC Co., Meadows Street, FORT, Oriental Bank Buildings.

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL, Elphinstone Circle, Opposite the Town Hall. Further extensions and renovations. Spacious Dining and Sitting Room with Electric Fans. Rooms airy and commodious with Bath-rooms attached to each. Rates from Rs. 3-8 to Rs. 4-0 per day. Special arrangements for monthly Boarders and Families making a prolonged stay. Cuisine a Speciality. Apply to the Manager.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road next Moor Buildings, Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit, Board and Residence, Rs, 2 and 3 per day, Very easy terms for permanent residents, Splendid Bars, Brand new Billiard Tables. Dinner Rs. 1-4-0 ; Tiffin, Re 1-0-0 ; Breakfast As. 12 Dinner served till late hours.

GILDING, ELECTRO and NICKEL PLATING, Rubber Stamps, Die Sinking and Copper Plate Printing—Cheapest and most Durable—executed carefully. Also Visiting Cards, Inscription on presentation articles, Brass Sign Boards, Peons' Badges, Blocks and Stereos &c., made by skilled artists. NANABHAI MAHADEV and Co., Jewellers and Watch Makers, 59 Meadow St. Bombay.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs FINLAY MUIR & Co., Bombay.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6. First Class Furniture on sale or Hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

REPAIRS OF Re. 1e8 within 25 years, I take this opportunity to tell you that Singer's Sewing Machine, which I purchased 25 years ago, has required only Re. 1-8 for repairs, and it is still going strong of all parts. J. R. Gardener 19, Forbes Street, Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Town Subscription Rs. 12 per year. Mofussil, with postage Rs. 15. English Subscription Rs. 18 per year including Postage.

"LE ZIL" Fluid, a wonderful discovery absolutely non-irritant, quickest cure for all complicated FEMALE PELVIC CATARRHS and other diseases most prevalent to females. No internal medicines required, Dr. A. L. Pushong of Lucknow writes.—"In cases of 6 and 8 years' duration it proved a marvel remedy." Rs. 2.—D. SPECIFIC Co., Meadows Street, Oriental Bank Buildings, FORT.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS.—Messrs OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Labour in General Clerks. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services, Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants for whom we guarantee. No. 4, Ch. G. St., Fort, Bombay. Established 1872.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business. 1, Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross, London.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager. "The Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

ALTON & CO..
LADIES' & GENT'S TAILORS,
HAVE OPENED
A HIGH CLASS ENGLISH TAILORING
ESTABLISHMENT at 75, HORNBY ROAD,
(next to Paris-India Motor Car Co.)
with a nice selection of Material suitable for Ladies and Gentlemen.

Specialities :
BREECHES,
DRESS SUITS,
LADIES' COSTUMES.

TO MARINE ENGINEERS.

SOTHERN'S MARINE ENGINEERING COLLEGE.

59 Bridge St., Glasgow.

PRINCIPAL—J. W. SOTHERN, M. I. E. S.,
Practical Engineer and Draughtsman.

ENGINEERS are invited to write for our Correspondence EXAMINATION PAPERS which we supply free of charge to all intending pupils.

(JUST PUBLISHED.)

"The Marine Steam Turbine." Price 3 post free (By J. W. SOTHERN, M. I. E. S.)

"Verbal Notes, and Sketches for Marine Engineer, Price 6 post free.

(By J. W. SOTHERN, M. I. E. S.)

"Chief Examination Drawing Cards." Price 3 post free.

By the same author,

Engineers should note that this College is the only one in the West of Scotland conducted by scientifically trained Teachers

---

This List is now open and will be closed at 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on SATURDAY, the 1st day of SEPTEMBER, 1906.

THE SHAH STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY OF INDIA, LTD.

CAPITAL RS. 30,00,000.

TO BE DIVIDED INTO

12,000 Shares of Rs. 250 each.

Of the 12,000 Shares, 6,400 Shares, are to be now allotted and the remaining 5,600 will be issued when subsequently required for the extension of the Company. Of these 6,400 Shares, 800 Shares have agreed to be taken by the Vendors in part payment of the purchase-money and 2,000 Shares have been taken up privately, leaving 3,600 Shares open to Public Subscription.

PAYABLE AS FOLLOWS :—
On application Rs. 50 per Share,
On allotment Rs. 100 „ „
Balance of Rs. 100 after due notice but not to be paid before 5th October 1906.

DIRECTORS :
ADAMJI PEERBHOY, ESQ.
HAJEE ISMAIL HAJEE ALLANA, ESQ.
ISMAIL HAJEE BEG MAHOMED ABDOOL RAHIMAN, ESQ.
HAJEE AHMED HASSAN, ESQ.
ESSAJI TAJBHOY, ESQ.
MAHOMEDALLY ADAMJI PEERBHOY, ESQ. (*ex-officio*).

AGENTS :
MESSRS. ADAMJI PEERBHOY & SONS.

SOLICITORS :
MESSRS. BICKNELL, MERWANJI & ROMER.

AUDITORS :
MESSRS. NASARWANJI SORABJI JAMSHEDJI & SHAPURJI BOMANJI BILLIMORIA.

BANKERS :
THE BANK OF BOMBAY.

REGISTERED OFFICE :
MAHOMED BUILDINGS, NO. 75, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

PROSPECTUS.

1. This Company has been formed and registered under the Indian Companies' Act VI of 1882 for the purpose of acquiring and carrying on the business of Shipowners hitherto carried on by Messrs. ESSAJI TAJBHOY. Messrs. Essaji Tajbhoy's business was commenced a few years ago with a small capital and has been developed to such extent as to command a fleet of 9 steamers, well equipped and sea-worthy. The vessels have been carrying Cargo, Passengers, and Pilgrims from and to various ports and bringing in lucrative returns. The transfer of the business to the Company with limited liability has been decided upon with the view to develope the business still further and to supply the want of Indian ship-owners to meet the growing demand of Indian merchants for carriage of Cargo and Passengers, including Pilgrims, on reasonable terms. It is expected that if the Indian merchants will give the same support to the Company in their enterprise as they have hitherto given to Messrs. Essaji Tajbhoy, the Company will be able to develope and extend their business considerably, and the same will prove highly remunerative. Messrs. Adamji Peerbhoy & Sons have been appointed Agents of the Company, and they have secured the services of Mr. Essaji Tajbhoy and Mr. Goolam Hussein Essaji, owners of the Vendors' firm, for conducting the management of the business of the Company. The Company will have thus the benefit of the experience of the Vendors in the management of the business.

2. Under an Agreement, dated the 6th day of August, 1906, entered into with Messrs. Adamji Peerbhoy & Sons on behalf of the Company, the Vendors have agreed to sell to this Company at the price of Rs. 14,25,000 subject to the conditions to which the Vendors had purchased the same 9 steamers free from all encumbrances, together with all equipment, and to transfer to this Company as from the date of the said Agreement the business and the goodwill of the Vendors in the same, including the contracts entered into by the Vendors for the carriage of Cargo &c., and the whole is to be taken over as a going concern. The Directors have at present decided to fix the Capital of the Company at Rs. 30 lacs, of which only Rs. 16 lacs will be called up at present and the remaining Rs. 14 lacs issued if and when required for further extension and development of the business. The issue of the Capital to the amount of Rs. 16 lacs will be divided into 6,400 shares of Rs. 250 each, of which 800 shares fully paid-up have been allotted to the Vendors as part of the purchase money, and shares to the amount of Rs. 5 lacs have already been privately subscribed and the remaining (3,600) shares are offered to the public.

3. The Company has taken over the 9 steamers of the aggregate gross tonnage of 33,975 tons, which are all in a sea-worthy condition and well equipped. Some of them are now plying between various ports and others are in the Bombay harbour. For the security of the Company, the Vendors have agreed that, in the event of the Company requiring the Vendors so to do, they will take back any of the steamers at the price fixed by the Company at the date of the Agreement for the purchase thereof, and which is the price at which the Vendors themselves have purchased the steamers. In spite, therefore, of the depreciation in value which the steamers may undergo during the four years, if the Company so require, the vendors shall take back the steamers without claiming anything in respect of such depreciation. The Vendors have further agreed that the shares in the Company held by them shall be retained by the Company during the period of four years as security for the due performance of their part of the said contract dated the 6th August 1906.

4. The Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company, with a copy of the Agreement of the 6th August, 1906, referred to in clause 2 and the contracts referred to in the Agreement and a print of the Agreement to be entered into between the Company and Messrs. Adamji Peerbhoy & Sons as Agents of the Company, may be inspected at the office of the Agents at Mahomed Buildings, No. 75 Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, and any person applying for any share in this Company, or who is allotted any share in this Company, will be deemed to have inspected the Memorandum and Articles of Association and the said Agreements and contracts, and to have full notice of the contents thereof and of all obligations assumed or to be assumed by the Company thereunder.

5. Application for shares should be made in the accompanying Application Form, which must be sent with the amount payable on application to the Agents of the Company.

6. If no allotment is made, the deposit will be returned without deduction, and if a partial allotment is made the surplus will be applied towards the payment due on allotment.

7. Copies of the Prospectus may be obtained from the Company's Agents, Messrs. Adamji Peerbhoy & Sons.

APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

THE SHAH STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY OF INDIA, LIMITED.

BOMBAY,.....1906.

To
MESSRS. ADAMJI PEERBHOY & SONS,
BOMBAY.

DEAR SIRS,

With reference to your Prospectus, please register my name for Shares in the Shah Steam Navigation Company of India, Limited., and I agree to accept any less number that may be allotted to me.

I enclose herewith a cheque / cash or currency notes for Rs. being Rs. 50 per share on the number applied for.

Yours truly,

Name.....
Occupation.....
Full Address.....

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c., restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

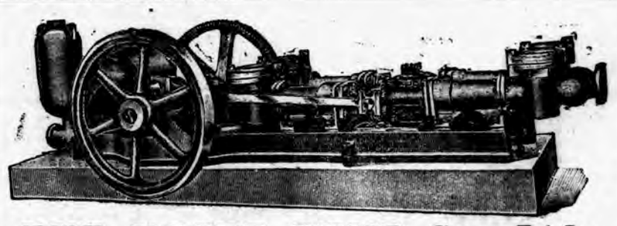
Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England 2/9 and 4/6. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on the causes and most scientific and effectual means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to avail himself of its contents. Post free six penny stamps (English or Colonial), from THE NEVILL JOHNSON VETARZO REMEDIES Co., 9, Bond Street, Claremont Square, London, W.C., or of Agents for above medicines. Price 10 annas Post Free.

These medicines were formerly advertised and sold under the titles of VETARZA, The New Brain and Nerve Food, ZAKOTHA, The Extraordinary Blood Medicine, but Special Notice wrapped round every bottle of these preparations.

Agents for India—TREACHER AND CO., LTD. BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and POONA.



THE HASTE PUMP Co., Ltd.,
CROWN BUILDINGS, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Telegraphic Address: "PUMPERING, LONDON." Codes: BEDFORD McNEILL'S and A.B.C. (5th Edition).
AGENTS REQUIRED WHERE NOT REPRESENTED.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL.....£800,000
RESERVE FUND £975,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000

HEAD OFFICE :
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET LONDON.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES :

Hamburg.	Medan, Deli (Sumatra).	Hongkong.
Bombay.	Singapore.	Foochow.
Karachi.	Kwala Lumpor.	Saigon.
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Shanghai.
Madras.	Batavia.	Tienstin.
Rangoon.	Sourabaya.	Hankow.
Colombo.	Penang.	Yokohama.
Penang.	Manilla.	Kobe.
Thaiping.	Cebu (Philli-	New York.
Ipoh (Perak).	pines).	

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world ; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE ; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT ; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.
Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays—10-30 A. M. to 2 P. M.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND £550,000

HEAD OFFICE :
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON, E.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Cawnpore.	Tuticorin.
Lahore.	Bombay.	Colombo.	Zanzibar.
Amritsar	Madras.	Mandalay.	Mombassa.
Kurrachee.	Rangoon.	Newera Elya.	Nairobi.
Steamer Point.	Aden.	Kandy.	Chittagong

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.
BOMBAY.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... Yen 24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... „ 21,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND ... „ 10,300,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUND ..... „ 1,000,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND ..... „ 1,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

London.	Shanghai.	Tieling.	KOBE.
Liaoyang	Hankow.	Newchang.	Osaka.
Lyons.	Hongzong.	Port Arthur.	Tokyo.
New York.	Tientsin.	Moukden.	Nagasaki.
San Francisco.	Peking.	Tairen.	Bombay.
Honolulu.	Antung.	Chefoo.	

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England : The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld. ; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld. ; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH :
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT Accounts.
FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. HARA.
Sub-Manager.
Albert Buildings,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital .....$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund .....$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund .....$ 102,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors .....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG :
J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*

LONDON BANKERS :
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE :
SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt.)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq. (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.
A. M. TOWNSEND, } *Managers.*
C. S. ADDIS, Esqr. }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	KOBE.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SAN FRANCISCO.
CALCUTTA.	MANILLA	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY:
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS
Are received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

J. A. JEFFREY.
Acting Agent.
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

FEVER DROPS. As. 4
(PROF. GAJJAR'S FORMULA.)
The BEST and CHEAPEST
Remedy for all FEVERS

BLOOD PURIFYING SOLUTION. Re. 1
(PROF. GAJJAR'S FORMULA)
For POOR or IMPURE BLOOD.
strongly recommended for
SYPHILITIC TROUBLES.

SHARMA'S INKS.
Equal to the best Imported INKS, but CHEAPER
For Prices and Samples apply to
THE SUPERINTENDENT
T. C. LABORATORY, Girgaum, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line ; Fourth and Subsequent insertions—Two Annas per line. Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line ; Fourth and Subsequent insertions—Three Annas per line. Minimum Charge Rs. 2.

PRATT'S MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT.
DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles, also for Naptha Lamps.
Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by

STANDARD OIL Co., of New York,
31, Hornby Road, Bombay

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS.

5,000 Tons of STEEL BEAM
in all Sections and Weights,
ALSO
STEEL ANGLES, TEES,
PLATES, CAST-IRON PIPES,
GALVANIZED CORRUGATED-IRON SHEETS
Kept in Stock, ready for delivery.
Full particulars and prices from
GEO. SERVICE & Co.,
KING'S BUILDING,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying about 200 Military and Naval Officers' Messes and 100 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses :—

POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
HEIDSIECK & Co.,	Rheims.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith.
PERRIER JOUET & Co.	Epernay.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	London.
POL ROGER & Co.	Rheims.
BOLLINGER.	Ay.
GIESLER & Co.	Avize.
JAMES HAWKER & Co.	Plymouth.
JUSTERINI & BROOKS.	London.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL.	Edinburgh.
NATH, JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
J. SACCONE, Ld.	Gibraltar.
COSSART, GORDON & Co.,	Madeira.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN, SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
WARRE & Co.	Oporto.
VAN-ZELLERS & Co.	Oporto.
WOODHOUSE & Co.	Marsala.
LEACOCK & Co.	Madeira.
AYALA & Co.	Ay.
KIDD & SHADBOLT.	London.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Cote d'Or.
ACKERMANN—LAURANCE.	Saumur.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
AUSTRALIAN WINE Co.	Melbourne.
JOS. DIETZL.	Budapesth.
R. SCHLUMBERGER.	Voslau.
JAMES CATHCART & Co.	Leith.
CHAS. MACKINLAY & Co.	Leith.
JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.	London.
RUTHERFORD & BROWNE.	London.
JOHN JAMESON & SON. Ld.	Dublin.
WILLIAM & KEITH JOPP.	Aberdeen.
MACKENZIE BROS.	Rosshire.
NOILLY PRAT & CIE.	Marseilles.
COATES & Co.	Plymouth.
MARTELL & Co.	Cognac.
E. CUSENIER & CIE.	Marseilles.
P. B. BURGOYNE & Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, Spirits, or Liquers, &c., from the above well-known Firms without the inconvenience and expenses of importing them direct.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO

PHIPSON & Co.,
BOMBAY.

LAWSON'S
LIQUEUR
WHISKY.

Justly noted for its age, softness, Mallowness, and fine Character.
Strongly recommended to all who desire a good Whisky.

Of all dealers, or of
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD

A FOOTBALL PLAYER

Tells how to 'Keep Going'—

To last long enough to win—that is the great desire and chief necessity of all who engage in strenuous work or pastime, and just how this can be accomplished is explained by Mr. H. Wilson, an ardent football player. At one period Mr. Wilson was so handicapped by ill health that his doctor advised him to give up playing, but fortunately a friend recommended him to try Phosferine, and so beneficial was the Tonic that Mr. Wilson now plays a vigorous game for an hour and a half in the severest weather. Indeed Mr. Wilson says emphatically that Phosferine increased his Staying Power, and so remarkably improved his condition, that he can 'keep going' without the least fatigue. Phosferine starts to reinvigorate and reinforce the entire nerve system from the very first dose and you feel the benefit at once.

Plainly and directly.

Mr. H. Wilson, 25, Wakeman Road, Kensal Rise, W., writes:—"As a footballer for the past 10 years, although not enjoying very good health or energy, I consulted my doctor and he advised me to give up football, but being very fond of the game I felt I could not unless absolutely obliged to. A friend advised me to try Phosferine, and I am now able to turn out in the severest weather and play a solid 90 minutes without feeling the least fatigue, afterwards sitting down to a hearty meal, which I was not able to do until I had commenced taking your valuable Tonic."—February 14, 1906.

The Royal Example.

Phosferine is used by the Royal Families of Europe which in plain language, means that every user of Phosferine knows and feels that the Tonic is commended by the greatest living Physicians.

PHOSFERINE

The Greatest of all Tonics.

A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Lassitude | Backache | Sleeplessness | Influenza
Neuralgia | Mental Exhaustion | Brain Fag | Indigestion
Rheumatism | Premature Decay | Nervous Debility | Faintness

and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system

The Remedy of Kings

Phosferine has been supplied by Royal Commands

To the Royal Family, H.I.M. the Empress of Russia, H.M. the King of Greece, H.M. the Queen of Roumania, H.I.M. the Dowager Empress of Russia, H.I.M. the Grand Duchess Olga of Russia. And the Principal Royalty and Aristocracy throughout the world.

Proprietors, Ashton & Parsons, 17, Farringdon Road, London, Eng. Price in Great Britain, bottles, 1/1½, 2/9 and 4/6. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c. The 2/9 size contains nearly four times the 1/1½ size.

TEAS,

Fragrant and refreshing.

COFFEES,

Fresh and Stimulating.

LIPTON, Ltd.

WHISKIES.

Perfection.

PROVISIONS,

always fresh and good alike.

Leach & Weborny,

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

HIGH CLASS CIVIL AND MILITARY TAILORS AND HABIT MAKERS.

	Rs.	Rs.
. . . .	90	to 150
	30	to 55
		55

For the Teeth and Behind.—A few [illegible] sprinkled on a wet tooth [illegible] lather, which thoroughly [illegible] parasites or impurities, harden[illegible] stops decay, gives to [illegible] and a delightful [illegible] all unpleasant [illegible] acco smoke. [illegible] parts of [illegible] and [illegible]

SALE!

SALE!!

SALE!!!

NOT of Remnants, Soiled, or out of Season Stock, but of Fresh Reliable Goods,

For the next few days we are giving 25 per cent. 37½ per cent., and 50 per cent. Discount off our Boots, Shoes, Trunks, Bags, Harness, and other Leather Goods to further introduce our goods amongst the public.

J. OAKES & CO.,

59, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

THE MOST EFFECTIVE STRENGTHENING TONIC

For anyone who is "half sick" or "all tired out" and of whom every thing requires a great effort, there is nothing which will so quickly and thoroughly restore and increase muscular and nervous energy and build up strength and vitality as will Prof. James' ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS. They sharpen the appetite, restore tone to a weakened stomach and greatly improve digestion.

Price Rs. 2 per bottle of 40 Pills.

ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO.,

No. 122, MARKET, BOMBAY.

Local Agents:—TREACHER & CO., LD., BOMBAY

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL.

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.

Opposite the Town Hall.

Further Extensions and Renovations.

Spacious Dining and Sitting Room with ELECTRIC FANS.

Rooms Airy and Commodious,

With Bath-rooms attached to each.

Rates from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 4-0 per day.

Special arrangements for Monthly Boarders and Families making a prolonged stay.

Cuisine a Speciality.

Apply to the MANAGER.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL OF 10TH AUGUST.

THE P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steamer Peninsular, Captain W. B. Palmer, R. N. R., arrived in harbour yesterday, with the English Mails of the 10th August. She brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Alie, Lieut-Col J R
Ali Beg, Risaldar Major M
Ali Gauhar Khan, Resaldar
Aladdin, Subadar-Major
Benson, Lady
Best, Mr
Bickford, Capt W W
Clarke, Mr T A
Coles, Mr H E
Dalel Khan, Subadar
Hamilton, Mrs
Jackman, Mr S
Ryley, Staff Sergt
Stafford, Capt and Mrs E B
Tanner, Sister L
Wilson, Mr

FROM MARSEILLES.

Ashworth, Lieut F R
Blackwood, Lord P
Eggens, Mr F
Forti, Major
Goobreig, Mr A B
Gibbs, Lieut W O
Harrison, Mr E J
Hamilton, Mr J
Jacob, Mr R G F
James, Capt C A
Kelly, Mr E J
Kerans, Capt E L
Kenny, Dr W
Lee, Mr H
Mayo, Mr F M
Munro, Mr T
Newton, Mr A S
Owen, Mr S W
Powell, Capt E B
Phillips, Mr W R
Richards, Mr T W
Tahourdin, Capt S M
Weston, Mr G A

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE, May 2-15.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Major W J Buchanan, IMS, B.
Capt H A Cameron, B.
Lieut C F Birney, B
Mr P E Cammiade, B Cov
Mr P G Melitus, B Cov
Mr F S A Slocock, B Cov
Mr C M Collett, B Cov
Mr F A LeMeur, B
Mr A G Hobart-Hampden B
Mr J Macfarline, B
Mr E O Gilbert, B
Major J B Jameson, IMS, Bo

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Lieut-Col P D Pank, IMS, B 2 days' furl
Major H B Peacock, B, 3 weeks' extraordinary leave
Mr J G Lloyd, B, Cov 3 mo M C
Mr R Oakden, B Cov, 3 mo furl in continuation of privilege leave
Sir H A Farrington, B, 14 days' extraordinary leave
Mr M BaThein, B, 1 years' extraordinary leave (cancels return)
Mr F E Cole, B, 2 mo MC
Mr F A Mackenzie, B, 6 mo MC
Mr H P Wakley, B 6 mo MC
Mr F Reynolds, B, special leave commuted into furl on MC and extended 6 mo
Mr P E F Keatch, B, 2 mo MC
Mr H G Richardson, B, 4 days' furl
Mr H A Sim, M Cov, special leave commuted into furl on MC and extended 2 mo (cancels return)
Mr C W P St. John M, 6 mo MC
Mr J R Goombes, M, 4 mo and 15 days' furl

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Lieut-Col P D Pank, IMS, B
Major C P Thompson, B
Major H B Peacock, B
Capt A G Elliott, B
Mr A H Vernede, B Cov
Mr H W Pike, B Cov
Mr H R T L Perrott, B Cov
Mr P G Rogers, B Cov
Mr A P Muddiman, B Cov
Mr A W Davis, B Cov
Sir H A Farrington, B
Mr A D St C Barr B
Mr W H Cornish, B
Mr F W K Yeoman, B.
Mr A R Astbury, B
Mr E S Heard, B.
Mr C Muirhead, B
Mr T A Godber, B
Mr H S Pike, B
Mr H G Richardson, B
Mr C H Roberts, B
Mr H P Reynolds, B
Capt T H Symons, IMS M
Mr C McC Atkinson, Mr
Mr A C Logan, Bo Cov

August. 7 to 10.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Col H K Mckay, I M S
Lieut-Col C M S Wingate, I A
Lieut-Col J G Hunter, 10 Jats
Lieut-Col St G L Steels, 30 Lrs
Major F W H Cox, 72 Punj
Capt J C A Kunhardt, IMS
Capt E D Price, Bo Vol Rifles
Lieut P W Burrowes, 25 Cav
Major C R Elliot, 30 Lrs
Lieut H J Boyd, 13 Lrs
Lieut H W F Ricketts, 93 Burma Infy
Lieut A K Nowis, 78 Moplah R
Lieut R G McCleverty, 47 Sikhs
Lieut G H Summer, 83 Burma Inf
Lieut J F C Carter, Burma Mil Police
Second Lieut C W Hawkshaw, Norfolk Regt

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Lieut-Col H L Stafford, R E, to 8 mo
Lieut Col A N Carr, 3 H, 6 weeks' MC
Major C W Nurse, 113 Inf, 6 mo MC
Capt E Kirkpatrick, 59 R, 4 mo MC
Capt O G Gunning, 35 S, 3 mo
Lieut C R F Seymour, 13 Rajpoots, 2 mo MC
Lieut E C de R Martin 5 G R 2 mo MC
Lieut G F T Harkness, IMS, 3 mo MC
Lieut A Harold, RIM, 3 days

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Serg-Gen W R Browne, MD, C I E, I M S
Brig-Gen E V O Hamilton C B Comdg Secunderabad Infantry Brigade
Col C Fosken, CB IA
Lieut-Col H A Mercewether 7 Lrs
Major W J P Kaye, 87 Punj
Major N S Bertie-Clay R A
Major E Saulez, 108 Inf
Capt G Warlell, S T C
Capt H K Barr, 38 H
E H Davis, 99 Dec-
Capt P H M Taylor, 32 Lrs
Lieut A Wood, 9 H H
Lieut C K V Brown, 102 Gren
Lieut E G Hall, 117 Mah
Lieut A S Naoke, S T C
Lieut D B Ross, 19 Punj
Lieut D Sandeman, Guides
Lieut H C Szczepanski, Military Accounts Dept
Lieut H H Gordon, 56 Inf
Lieut D S Graham, 128 Prs
Lady Superintendent Miss D M Moore, Q A M N S I

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notice which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less and 8 as. for every additional lines. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

BOWDEN—Aug. 5, at 45 Welbeck Street, W, wife of Lieut A St C Bowden, Royal Indian Marine of a son.
FELLOWES—Aug. 2, at Tient-tain, North China, wife of Capt Halford Le Mesurier Fellowes, 47th Sikhs.
VAUGHAN-ARBUCKLE—Aug. 3, at the Nook, Sandgate, wife of Capt B Vaughan-Arbuckle (the Royal Scots).

MARRIAGES.

ANDERSON—LAIRD—Aug. 2 at Penang J J Anderson, of the Indian Civil Service, Burma, son of his Excellency Sir John Anderson, K.C.M.G., Governor of the Straits Settlements, to Jeannie Stuart, daughter of Jhon Laird, of Clapham Park, S W.
CROPCS—SPEN E—July 31, at St Margaret's Biddisden, Capt Leonard Markman Crofts, the Queen's Regt, to Margaret daughter of the late Lieut-Col W A Spence.
CUNNINGHAM—CLEMENTS—July 31, at St. James's Church Belfast, Lieut-Col J A. Cunningham, Indian Medical Service, to Phoebe Wilson, daughter of the late Dr. Robert Clements; medical inspector, Local Government
DUNCAN—RILEY—Aug 2, at St Mary's Church, Kidlington, Oxon, Rev George Duncan, M A, rector of Shipton-on-Cherwell, Oxon, son of the late J C Duncan, Indian Civil Service, to Edith Marjorie, daughter of Major and Mrs A J Riley, Grove House, Kidlington, Oxon.
HAMILTON—COPE—August 8, at St Peter's, Woolton by the Rev H B Hamilton, M A Rector of West Leake, Notts, father of the bridegroom, assisted by the Venerable Archdeacon Spooner and the Rev C L Lisle-Carr. Lieut A H J Hamilton, R I M to Lilian, only daughter of the late George Cope, J P, and Mrs Cope, of Dove, Park Woolton, near Liverpool.
SHUTTLEWORTH—HYLTON—JOLLIFFE—Aug 2, at St Paul' Church, Knightsbridge, Algernoon Ughtred son of the late Col Shuttleworth, of Collyers, Hants, to Julia Gertrude, daughter of the Hon Sydney and Mrs Hylton-Jolliffe,
TERNAN—ALSOP—June 26, at St Mary's Parish Hall, Johannesburg, Brig-Gen Trevor Ternan, C M G, D S O, to Dorothy, daughter of the late Mr George Alsop.

DEATHS.

ATHERTON—July 31, at Ickem House, Alresford, William Cossley Atharton, late lieutenant Ropal Navy, son of the late Sir William Atherton, M P aged 84.
MARTYR—July 31, at Hillside, Fleet, Hants, Peter Horace Martyr, late Burma Commission (barrister-at-law) aged 80.
MONCHEFF—Aug. 3, at Bandiman, Perth, N B, Col Sir Alexander Moncheff, K C I, F R S, of Culfargie, aged 78.
RUTLAND—Aug 4, at Belvoir Castle, the Duke of Rutland, K G, aged 87.
STEIN—July 26, at Roka, Mauritius, Hamilton, son of the late John Stein, late of the Cape of Good Hope aged 54.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DONKIN—August 12, at Woodbine Tea Estate Assam, the wife of Albert H. Donkin, of a daughter.
EDWARDES—August 14, at Mhow, C. I., the wife of Captain A. C. Edwardes, 122nd Grenadiers, of a son.
JEFFRIES—August 13, at Lyallpur, to Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Jeffries, Punjab Irrigation, of a son.

DEATHS.

IRVINE—August 11, at Jamalpore, of fever, George Augustus, dearly loved son of M. Irvine of Moghalsarai, aged 22 years 6 months.
ONSLOW—August 14, at Jhansi, Cedric, the beloved infant son of Captain and Mrs. Cranley Onslow.
RYPER—August 17, at 37, Park Street, Calcutta, Charlotte Eveline, widow of the late Henry Fausset Ryder.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 43m. Sun sets, 6h. 21m. High water, 12-40m., 2-14a. Low water, 8-13m., 8-59a.
Harwood League Football, 5-15 p.m.
Cricket, Bombay Gymkhana vs. Mhow Gymkhana.

TO-MORROW.

Sun rises, 5h. 44m. Sun sets, 6h. 20m. High water 3-36m, 3-31a. Low water, 9-2m., 9-42a.

THE STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.—To-morrow the Senior and Junior classes of the Brotherhood will meet as usual at 9 a.m. (S. T.) when Mr. J. I. Vimadalal, M.A., LL.B., will expound "Mathew Arnold's Selections from Wordsworth" to the Senior class.

FATAL SLIP.—A Hindu woman, named Gungabai, and residing at Clerk Road, broke her neck while getting down a ladder in her room yesterday. She had slipped from the ladder. Last evening she died of the injuries she had received.

FATAL JUMP.—A Mahomedan "kalasee," named Mukanseratun Bushirmahomed, employed on board the s.s. "Ellma," while going towards the forecastle deck of the ship last evening, tried to jump across the No. 1 hold, half the cover of which had been removed. He failed in his attempt and fell below into the hold, a distance of about twenty feet. He was removed on to the deck where he died a few hours later.

BHOWNAGAR NEWS.— The great heat that we have experienced for five or six days, culminated in a heavy downpour last night when about two inches were registered. This rain was most opportune, as it saved the crops but already begun to discolour, and would have sustained damage had it rained later on.—Gohilwad and Sorath proper are particularly fortunate inasmuch as Thilf have received sufficient rain while Gohilwad stands in need of more rain.—Two Europeans with a number of workmen have arrived here to fit electric lights in two newly built palaces of the Maharaja.—Nakland fair was held in Nakland, a village on the sea shore, lasting for three days. About five thousand people gathered. Nakland is a place where Pandev and Korao are said to have washed away their sins.

ENTERTAINMENT TO A TELEGRAPH OFFICIAL.—There was quite a large assembly at the Y. M. C. A. this evening, notwithstanding the elements being unfavourable, and on enquiry it was discovered that the men of the "B" Batch of the Central Telegraph Office met for the purpose of wishing their Telegraph-Master, Mr. J. Rodrigues, "good-bye" on the eve of his departure on transfer to Calcutta; and of having a group photograph taken to testify their appreciation of his services during the short stay of four months among them. One of the senior men gave an eloquent and impressive speech, which was responded to by Mr. J. Rodrigues in terms appropriate as they were touching, and which summed up in a few words show how much Mr. Rodrigues endeared himself to his staff in so brief a space and points to the regret at the separation being alike on both sides, i.e., between superior and subordinates. It speaks volumes on behalf of the men also, who after a hard and tedious day's work put themselves out to come so far out of the way to make such a novel demonstration of their goodwill towards their immediate superior, and all concerned are to be congratulated on the success of the affair. The photograph taken is a good one, and a copy of it Mr. Rodrigues takes as a souvenir from the men of "B" Batch.

PROFESSOR MARIGLIANO, in an article in the *Matin*, describes the present position of the struggle against tuberculosis. He declares that science now possesses specific means of attacking the disease, but that these means can only be useful if they are employed before the infection has ravaged the tissues and while the organization of the patient is in a condition to profit by them. They constantly remain fruitless when destructive lesions have been produced or even begun to be produced. "No serious savant," M. Marigliano adds, "can promise a specific remedy against pulmonary phthisis. Those who promise one are mistaken."

OF INTEREST TO BOMBAY.

Here is a statement of interest to all those who suffer from backache, dropsy, rheumatism, gravel, stone, sleeplessness, urinary trouble all of which are caused by kidney disease. It is made by a Bombay doctor, and not by a stranger thousands of miles away, that we know nothing about Bombay people want Bombay proof only, and here it is:—

Dr. E. D. Bilimoria, L. M. & S. Dispensary, 121 Dhobitalao, says:—I will give you my true opinion of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, I have used them on my patients and have found them very efficacious. I can point out serious cases of gravel that they cured and no symptom has been noticed since that time.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are composed of purely vegetable medical agents in a combination best adapted to the speedy relief and cure of Kidney Disease, Urinary and Bladder affections and all diseases resulting therefrom and may be taken by the most delicate person, with every confidence of their giving quick and permanent relief, without any after-ill effects.

Regularly we publish statements made by Bombay doctors and citizens: watch this column; you are sure to see the name of some one you know. Sold by all medicine dealers, Rs. 2 per bottle, or 6 for Rs. 10-8; or direct from Doan's Medicines, P. O. Box 20, Bombay.

SPORTING NEWS.

"TIDE'S" FORECAST.

A sporting correspondent sends us the following forecasts of to-day's events at the Poona Races:—

LOSERS' HANDICAP.—6 *furlongs*.—1 Rustile, 2 Balayeuse, 3 Fando.

ALL HORSE PLATE.—1 *mile*.—1 Lord Boyne, 2 Resident, 3 Clynder.

KHANDALA PLATE.—1¼ *mile*.—1 Berlin, 2 Sandow, 3 Sweet William.

SYDNEY PLATE.—7 *furlongs*.—1 Filbert, 2 Comeback, 3 Matalgia.

FIRST BEGINNERS' PLATE.—6 *furlongs*.—1 Muzeale, 2 Gold Belt, 3 Nooman,

SECOND BEGINNERS' PLATE,—1 Cardiff, 2 Honey, 3 Jahandar,

CLUB PLATE.—6 *furlongs*.—1 Nurse Kitty, 2 Recovery.

CRICKET.

Bombay vs. Mhow Gymkhana.

Very little play was possible yesterday as the rain kept the players off till late in the afternoon. The Mhow Gymkhana went in first on a sodden wicket and lost Cobbold and Prescott-Desic early. Jotham stayed for sometime, whereas Chaplin ran up 28 in a most taking style, hitting freely all round the wicket. Scores:—

Major Cobbold b Coombs	1
Lieutenant Jotham, b Clarke	12
Major Prescott-Desic, b Clarke	8
Lieutenant Chaplin, (batting)	28
Lieutenant Thurston, (batting)	3
Extras ...	6
Total for 3 wickets ...	58

To Bat:—Colonel Wilson, Captain Douglas, Lieutenant Wodehouse, Lieutenant Blunt, Lieutenant Blackwood, and Colonel Armitage.

R. I. M. DOCKYARD CLUB vs. G. T. RECREATION CLUB.

This match was played on the Marine Lines on Thursday, resulted in a win for the Government Telegraph Recreation Club by 8 wickets and 3 runs:—

R. I. M. DOCKYARD CLUB.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
Burn, c Ellis, b D'Silva	0	hit wicket, b Moore	3
Drake, c Leslie, b D'Silva	0	c Leslie, b Netscher	2
Pearcey, c Netscher, b D'Silva	13	run out	29
Hughes-Hallet, c Taylor, b Moore	0	c Netscher, b Moore	21
Comdr Wilson, c Rozario, b Moore	12	c Leslie, b Netscher	0
Horne, c Berrie, b Moore	2	c Ellis, b Moore	6
Headlam, c Berrie, b D'Silva	0	b Netscher	0
Shearne, c D'silva, b Moore	0	c Leslie, b Taylor	12
Jayakar, c Taylor, b D'Silva	12	run out	4
Goodsir, c Berrie, b D'Silva	4	not out	19
Peonegar, not out	0	b D'Silva	8
Extras	2	Extras	13
Total	46		116

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH RECREATION CLUB.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
D'Souza, b Pearcy	3	not out	7
D'Silva, c Peonegar, b Jayaker	36	not out	7
Ellis, c Wilson, b Peonegar	0	b Wilson	16
Taylor, not out	29	b Burn	10
Netscher, c Drake, b Pearcy	0		
Moore, run out	0		
Berrie, c Shearne, b Jayakar	20		
Leslie, b Jayakar	5	Did not bat	
Lawrence, b Jayakar	6		
Edwards, b Burn	11		
Rozario, c and b Wilson	0		
Extras	11	Extras	3
Total	121	Total	43

BOMBAY HARWOOD LEAGUE.

Bombay Gymkhana vs. Rovers.

ON the Cooperage last night the above two teams met on a ground which recovered marvellously from the heavy rain which had fallen and which actually fell till close on half time. The Rovers played a weak team and in fact were one shoft for the first fifteen minutes. It was not a very well combined game or and an excuse may be made on the grounds of a greasy ball which also accounted for abominable shooting on both sides. The Gymkhana was first to open the score after some loose up and down play when Kennedy got on and after a nice run gave to Griffiths on the inside right and he sent in an angular shot. A moment later Griffiths had another grand chance but over ran the ball. The Rovers now had best of it as half time was near and their centre sent in a good shot which Dawson saved; he however, had to leave his goal and a dropping shot would have found the net had not Ward been there to lead it out.

On resuming Hargraves of the Gymkhana sent in a good longish shot which just went over. The second goal for the Gymkhana was not long in coming, however as Rollo centering gave Griffiths a clear goal and he made no mistake. From the kick-off the Rovers came up and forcing a corner could not finish off a very nice kick by Watson but a moment later Jeffries from half sent in a shot which Dawson just saved but the centre returned in to again put Dawson in a fix. He threw out but the ball was claimed to have gone in, the referee not being able to see rightly disallowed it.

The Rovers were determined to score and after a nicely judged one by Jeffries the three forwards in the centre had chances, but Dawson saved finely only, however, to see Watson centre again and the ball went in off Phillips; the Gymkhana left back.

Owing to the greasy ball the Rovers, custodian very nearly let in one from Griffiths and following this the two wings had cross-shots past the very goal mouth. The finest chance of the day was given away by the Rovers' inside left the ball going over to the right and Dawson again saved cleverly in the rush which followed but had to concede a corner which did no harm.

On the call of time, and in a light in which the ball could not be seen by anyone standing the other end, the Gymkhana got up and Kennedy sent in a shot which slipped through the custodian's hands, and the game ended as follows:—

Bombay Gymkhana	3 goals.
Rovers	1 goal.

This places the Rovers last but three but we hear they have some fresh blood for the Tournament and will make a good show. The Gymkhana wants improving badly in front of goal.

THE ROVERS' TOURNAMENT.

The 10th Hussars have sent in an entry for the Rovers' Tournament and makes the sixteenth team. They come from Mhow with a great reputation for cleverness and pace.

POONA JUNIOR POLO.

10th Hussars vs. 93rd Highlanders.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUGUST 24.

The second game in the semi-finals in the Poona Junior Polo Tournament was at length played off this afternoon, the weather proving favourable, but the venue was fixed at Kirkee. There was a very large attendance and the Gunners were "At Home." The competing teams were the 10th Royal Hussars represented by Messrs. Rose, Palmer, Major Shearman and Captain Hon'ble Milford (back) and the 93rd Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders represented by Messrs. Forbes, Maclaine, Kennedy and Falconer-Stewart (back). Umpires were Major Leslie and Captain Henderson. From the very opening the game presented a different aspect to what it did on the afternoon when rain early terminated it. The Hussars played up well together and their back proved quite a bulwark to the demonstrations of the Highlanders. The game was a very fast and good one all through, the score coming slowly and out of toughly contested sorties. The Hussars had put up two goals in the first chukker and after that there was fairly equal play. Then in the second chukker the Highlanders got a minor point; the third bout was devoid of score. In the fourth chukker the Hussars added one goal and one subsidiary to their score and the fifth chukker, which was a prolonged one, was blank though the Highlanders were having the best of the game. Then in the last minute of play the Highlanders added a subsidiary to their score, the Hussars coming out victors of the toughly fought game by three goals, two subsidiaries to the Highlanders' two subsidiaries.

The following are the details off the game:—

First Chukker.—Play was confined to about mid field till a foul was given against the Hussars who had hit out from behind their line and they carried the ball into the Highlanders' ground where play continued till the ball went out at the side twice and the Hussars keeping ball the in the Highlanders' ground finally hit a goal. From the throw in the Hussars continued to hold possession of the ball and Palmer soon ran the ball to the flags and hit a goal. Score:—The Hussars two goals to love.

Second Chukker.—From the throw in the Hussars carried the ball to the Highlanders' ground whence the latter brought out and soon threatened the Hussars' citadel and shot at the flags eliciting a minor signal. The Hussars brought in the ball and ran it to the opposite end where Rose shortly by a long shot hit the post and the ball rolled out wide, no score being signalled. The Highlanders now brought in the ball and worked it to the opposite end where a long shot at the flags went out wide. Play soon settled about mid ground, but the Highlanders hit behind their goal line and the Hussars had a free hit, but nothing came of it and play continued with a lot of galloping and hard hitting till the balls went out in the Hussars' half of ground. Score.—Hussars two goals to one subsidiary.

THIRD CHUKKER.—This was a very hotly contested bout, play being mostly about mid ground and in the Highlanders' ground. Kennedy and Stewart for the Highlanders doing splendid work. Eventually the Hussars got the ball near the Highlanders' goal, but it went out wide. No score in this bout.

FOURTH CHUKKER.—The ball was thrown in over the Highlanders' back line and the ball run to the Hussars' end whence it was worked back to the Highlanders' end and when near the flags, out of a mele the Hussars hit a goal. From the throw in the Hussars kept the ball in the Highlanders' territory and working it along against the opposition hit a subsidiary. Play continued in the Highlanders' ground where, later, Palmer getting on had a shot at the flags and the ball hitting the post rebounded and went out at the side, a subsidiary being signalled. Score.—Hussars three goals, two subsidiar ries to one subsidiary.

FIFTH CHUKKER.—Bast play continued all through this bout. The Highlanders held the ball for most of the time in the Hussars' end where their defence for a long time prevented any further advantage to their adversaries till at the close of time Stewart had a long shot at the flags, but nothing came of it. In this chukker Palmer and Forbes had falls, but no harm was done. No score in this bout.

SIXTH CHUKKER.—Only one minute was left for play. The Highlanders at once met the Hussars, hit in and had a shot at the flags, but only a subsidiary was scored. Time was soon after called the Hussars winning the game. Score:—

10th Royal Hussars	3 Goals 2 Subs,
93rd Highlanders	2 Subs,

RICHARDSON FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

Semi-Finals.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUGUST 24.

The Semi-Finals in the Richardson Divisional Football tournament were played this evening on the Ghorpuri ground, the weather being fine though somewhat cloudy. The Leicestershires met the Connaught Rangers. The game was mostly one sided and was a walk over for the Leicestershires who from the beginning to the end had the Connaughts on the defensive except when at long and rare intervals the latter were able to get the ball up the field, but it was invariably driven back again. This was the tenor of the game. The only redeeming feature of play was the brilliant work of the Connaughts goal-keeper who kept several balls from passing him. He was a tower of strength on the side of the Connaught Rangers. One instance of his prowess in this respect was seen when in the second half time he kept three balls back in quick succession. The match was accordingly all along on the side of the Leicestershires, the Connaughts defending their goal as best they could. About three minutes from the commencement of play the Leicestershires succeeded in scoring two goals the first of which was made by Fieldhouse, the onside left, and the second by Sergeant White, the inside right. The Leicestershires continued attacking the Connaughts' goal and made their third goal about fifteen minutes after played started. This was made by Hubbard who with a fine rush kicked the ball through. The fourth goal followed shortly afterwards escored by Smith, the inside left. The Connaughts were still on the defensive when the first half time was called.

The second half time's play was somewhat similar to that in the first half, only that the Connaughts were more wary in defending and the goal-keeper shone out by his good play. The ball was perpetually banging on either side of the Connaughts' goal and fighting was all in those parts. Another goal was scored by White, the inside right, about twenty minutes after resumption of play. The Leicestershires accordingly won a good game by five goals to nil. Score:—

The Leicesters	5 Goals
The Connaught Rnagers	Nil.

The Finals will be played on Monday evening next between the Leicestershires and the Royal Scots.

AGA KHAN MOTOR TRIALS.

Distribution of Prizes,

COLONEL GRANTHAM'S REMARKS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUGUST 24.

Mrs. Grantham kindly distributed the prizes to the successful competitors this evening and Colonel Grantham addressed the large gathering at Villoo Villa before she did so. He remarked that "the Trials this year have been a greater success than last year when there was 27 entries and 15 starters against this year's 38 entries and 28 starters. He could safely say on behalf of the Committee that despite the very unsympathetic attitude taken up by the Motor Union of Western India the Aga Khan Competition could not have been a greater success. He admitted there were a few small mistakes, but in a large organisation of this kind such mistakes were unavoidable. When the competition took place next year, however, he was sure there would be no no hitch whatever. The Committee were always prepared to accept any suggestions to improve the competition. It was gratifying to the Committee to find that so many won.

"The Trials were run on a formula framed by the Scottish Trials and they were about the soundest in the world, so that the Bombay people need not criticise our rules. These trials have not been organised with the object of assisting trade interests but exclusively to render amateurs efficient in looking after their own cars. When amateurs learnt to do so, they would be in a position to dispense with paid mechanics and the run from Poona to Satara and back—142 miles—afforded them a fine opportunity of testing their confidence and ability. The success of competition was greatly due to Aga Shah Rookh Shah who as Honorary Secretary worked decidedly hard to accomplish its success. He thanked Mr. Rustomjee Byramjee Jeejeebhoy for having placed Villoo Villa at their disposal and for his hospitality, and also the observers and drivers who had come from various parts of India" Before concluding he thought "it would be right on his part to remark that a Bombay firm had given a Cup for a lady who made the best performance in the Trials. This Cup was won by Mrs. Cama. But the Bombay Cycle Agency refused to present the Cup to this lady on the frivolous pretext that she did not make a non-stop run. It is a matter of fact that Mrs. Cama's only mishap was due to skidding which meant only one and a half minutes' delay. But on the whole her performance was so creditable and her driving so admiral that the Committee had decided to put their hands in their own pocket and present her with the Cup."

Cheers were called for the Colonel and Mrs. Grantham and the proceedings terminated.

A protest was lodged by several competitors against Liuetenant Rose's Renault being declared the winner of the Aga Khan Cup on the ground that his petrol consumption was not officially supervised, in which case Mr. Fazalbhoy Laljee's 12 h.p. Darracq would have won outright, having under the circumstances gained more marks than any other car in the Trials.

WALTER LOCKE SHIELD COMPETITION.

Excellent Entries.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, AUGUST 24.

The Burma Athletic Association are to be congratulated on the very excellent entries received for their chief football competition which, this season, promises to be of more than usual interest. Of the two up-country entries, the Middlesex team is not entirely unknown as it was only by a small margin that they lost possession of this coveted trophy to the redoubtable King's Regiment last year after one of the finest matches ever played on the Rangoon field, and so they may be expected once again to make a bold bid for the shield. The King's Own Regiment make their first appearance in the big competition in Burma. But as they had a big reputation in Calcutta and were at the head of the League there as recently as last year they may also be relied on to give a very good account of themselves over here. In fact, judging from the display of Company team of both these regiments in Mandalay the fully representative Regimental teams will take a lot of beating.

The forunes and prospects of the leading local clubs are keenly followed year by year throughout the earlier competitions of season. The excellent way in which they have always figured in the big competition for the Walter Locke Shield fighting their way through these opening rounds till one at last has invariably been left to do battle in the final match inspires confidence again of their local supporters, especially as the result of the drawing has assured prominent places for at least a couple of local clubs in concluding rounds, and if the final match at last season is between the teams representing Upper and Lower Burma there will be a great game and that will be worth going a long way to see. Another team which deserves a word of praise is the Devonshire regiment who by the fine sporting way they have played all the League matches have made numerous friends in their first season in Burma, and it is hoped the recent good displays of the team will be maintained in the Walter Locke Shield competition as the premier Club is not nearly as strong as usual this season. The Devons will be expected to uphold the reputation of Lower Burma football. The drawing has worked out very well and the completion of the preliminary rounds will doubtless see the retirement of weaker clubs from the competition though in one case at least when this Gymkhana and the King's Own Regiment are pitted against each other one strong club will go under early in the competition.

The match of the competition will be won by the Devons who ought to have but litte difficulty in beating the Rangoon Civil Club and thus entering the second round where they will have the harder task when meeting the Y M C A, though with better training they may be expected to win. The Port Defence, though their form has been very disappointing lately ought to prove successful against the schools, but probably not survive another round as they meet the winner of match between the Gymkhana and the King's Own which should prove a close game but with premier Club's not nearly as strong as usual. This year the Military team may be expected to win by a small margin. The Middlesex should easily vanquish the College Students thus having comparatively an easy passage into the semi-final rounds in which it may be expected to see the Devons, the King's Own or the Gymkhana (who have a happy way of playing their best games in important competitions) and the winners of the 79th R. A. and B. O. C. match which will most likely be the military team.

The following are the previous winners of the trophy:—

1895—1st Worcestershire Regiment.
1896—2nd Royal Scots.
1897—2nd Royal Scots.
1898—2nd South Staffords.
1899—Rangoon Gymkhana.
1900—2nd Durham Light Infantry.
1901—Rangoon Gymkhana.
1902—The Buffs.
1903—Royal Fusiliers.
1904—2nd Border Regiment.
1905—1st King's Regiment.

MADRAS REGATTA.

Poona Challenge.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, AUGUST 24.

The Hot Weather Regatta at Adyar came off yesterday. The Poona crew beat Madras easily in the Challenge fours. The Senior Pair Oar Race, and the Sculling Match, for which Poona also entered, were decided in favour of Madras. But these last were not representative Club events.

WRESTLING AT LUCKNOW.

Forty Competitors.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, AUGUST 24.

A big Native Wrestling Tournament began here yesterday evening, under the patronage of the Commissioner, Mr. Porter, and under the management of a European Committee. There are forty entries, competitors being well-known wrestlers from many parts of Northern India. The rain yesterday interfered with the proceedings, but a number of good exhibitions were given. The Tournament lasts for three days, and has evoked great interest among the natives.

CALCUTTA CUP TOURNAMENT.

MR. NORMAN F. HUNTER, the old Cambridge golfer who holds

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, AUGUST. 25, 1906.

BRITISH MYTHOLOGY.

MR. CHARLES SQUIRE, author of "The Mythology of the British Islands," in a new work, "The Mythology of Ancient Britain and Ireland," tells us he has come to the conclusion that the Celts were not the first inhabitants of those islands. Their earliest arrivals found men already in possession. The relics are found in the "long barrows" and there is reason to believe they were a short, dark, long-skulled race of slight physique and in a relatively low stage of civilisation. The origin of the race is uncertain, and so is "all we think we know of it, and though it must have greatly influenced Aryan-Celtic custom and myth, it would be hard to put a finger definitely upon any point where the two different cultures have met and blended. We know more about the conquerors, adds Mr. Squire, and according to the most generally accepted theory there were two main streams of Aryan emigration from the Continent into a non-Aryan Britain both belonging to the same linguistic branch of the Indo-European stock—the Celtic—but speaking variant dialects of that tongue—Goidelic or Gaelic, and Brythonic or British. Of these the Goidels were the earlier, their first settlers having arrived at some period between 1000 and 500 B. C., while the Brythons, or Brittones seem to have appeared about the third century B. C., steadily encroaching upon and ousting their forerunners. The absence of any record of the clash and counter-clash of savage warfare which must have marked the conquest of the aborigines by the Goidels and their displacement by the Celts, is regretted, but the people of that time thought little of posterity and cared not to provide us with their autobiography or leave us stories for the fire-side. Still we have been able to discover something of their folk-lore, their beliefs, traditions and legends, and the stock is not by any means so scanty as the remoteness and obscurity of the age in which they were still vital. They are gathered from six different sources :—dedications to Celtic divinities upon altars of votive tablets, Irish, Scottish and Welsh manuscripts which, though they date only from mediæval times, contain, copied from older documents, legends preserved from the pagan age ; so-called histories—notably that of Geoffrey of Monmouth, written in the twelfth century—which consist largely of mythical matter disguised as a record of ancient British Kings, early hagiology, in which the myths of gods of the pagan Goidels and Brythons have been taken over by the ecclesiastics and fathered upon patron saints of the Celtic church ; the groundwork of British bardic tradition upon which the Welsh, Breton and Norman minstrels, and following them, the romance-writers of all the more civilised European countries founded the Arthurian cycle, and lastly upon folk tales, which, although but lately reduced to writing, are probably as old or even older, than any of the other sources.

There were swarms of deities in ancient Britain and Ireland, most of them averse to roaming and confining their operations to given localities. Danu or Donu was the great mother of the lot of them, though there was another ancient female deity, Anu or Ana, who was worshipped in Munster as a goddess of prospecity and abundance, who was described as he mother of the Irish Pantheon. Llyr was one of the earliest and most important of our greatest legendary personages. But his son, Bran, was a greater. He was of such gigantic size that no house or ship which was ever made could contain him in it and when he laid himself across a river—useful kind of commander-in-chief—an army could march over him as though upon a bridge. He was the patron saint of minstrelsy and bardism and claimed himself to be a bard, a harper, a player upon the crwth and seven score other musical instruments at once. He is a king in Hades with whom the sons of Don fight to obtain the treasures of the under-world, yet paradoxically enough he has passed into ecclesiastical legend as the Blessed Bran, who brought Christianity from Rome to Britain. Bran's brother, Manannan, was in the habit of clothing himself in invulnerable mail, with jewelled helmet which flashed like the sun, and as an alternative robed himself in a cloak of invisibility woven from the fleeces of the flocks of paradise and girt with his sword "Retaliator" which never failed to slay—whether riding upon his horse "Splendid Mane," which went swift as the spring wind over land or sea, or voyaging in his boat, "Wave Sweeper," which neither sail nor oar nor rudder—he presents as striking a picture as can be found in any mythology. He was partial to the Isle of Man, where his grave, thirty yards long, is still pointed out at Peel Castle. Tradition credits him with three legs, which are represented to this day in the arms of the island. Gwydion, the culture hero, was one of the most remarkable descendants of Don. Like Woden he was pre-eminent in war-craft and in the arts of story-telling, poetry and magic, and gained, through painful experiences, the lore which they placed at the service of mankind. Gwydion attained the poetical inspiration, through his sufferings while in the power of the gods of Hades, and in Teutonic story by two draughts of wisdom such as Woden obtained by guile from Gundfled, daughter of the giant Suptung, and another which he could only get by pledging one of his eyes to its owner, Sokk-mimi, the giant of the abyss. Both Woden and Gwydion were born of a mysterious little-known father and mother. Each had a love whose name was associated with a symbolic wheel, who posed as a maiden and was furiously indignant at the birth of her children and each lost a son in a curiously similar fashion and sought for him sorrowfully to bring him back to the world. Each of them tried to make human out of vegetable life. Woden made a man and a woman out of trees, while Gwydion, more appropriately enchanted a woman from blossoms as a bride for Len on whom his unnatural mother had "laid a destiny that he should never have a wife of the people of this earth."

The story of Arthur, of whom Mr. Squire has much to relate, occupies a large share of the book. The pursuit of wondrous pigs seems to have been an important feature of Arthur's career. Besides the boar Twrch Trwyth, he assembled his hosts to capture a sow called Henwen, which led him through the length of Wales. Wherever she went, she spread the germs of wealth for Britain—three grains of wheat and three bees, a grain of barley, a little pig and a grain of rye. But she left evils as well—a wolf cub and an eaglet which caused trouble afterwards, as well as a kitten which grew up to be the Paluty cat famous as one of the Three Plagues of the Isle of Mona. Arthur and Medrawt indulged in the diversion of raiding each other's courts during the owner's absence, and the same authority tells us that the battle of Camlan was one of the three frivolous battles of Britain, because during it the two antagonists thrieed shared their forces. Arthur disappeared to Avallon and brought to an end the divine age. With him, at this time, went his associate Merlin and accompanied by nine bards bearing with them those wondrous talismans, the Thirteen Treasures, they journeyed to "an island beyond the sunset." We may omit further reference to the Arthurian legend, though Mr. Squire does it full justice, and turn to the Fenian or Ossianic sagas. The latter-day Fenian merely borrowed his name from the original Fianna, a band of patriots sworn to the defence of Ireland, a standing force in the pay of the High Kings of Tara, to protect Ireland, both from internal trouble and foreign invasion. The early annalists, quite sure of their historical reality, date their existence as a body from 300 B.C. to 284 A.D, while Finn himself is regarded as undoubtedly an historical character as Julius Cæsar. Like the Irish Constabulary of the present day the Fenians were always ready to march at the bidding of the High King of Ireland to quell any disturbance or meet any foreign foe, so that the name Fenian as applied in recent days is clearly a misnomer and inappropriate. But the true Fenians did not live for ever. They grew troublesome. Their exactions roused the people against them and their pride affronted the King. Dissensions led to internecine strife and taking advantage of this the King and people made common cause and destroyed them. There is another story of their annihilation, but the foregoing is the best and probably the nearest to fact. It was a blessed thing for Ireland that St. Patrick arrived when he did. He told Ossian, who had just fallen to the earth through the breaking of an ethereal stirrup-strap—the gods were poor saddlers—of God and the Angels. Ossian retorted with tales of Finn and the Fenians and the old heathen seems to have dissolved in tears that Finn and Fenians were no longer alive. St. Patrick triumphed and introduced the new creed and culture.

THE TROUBLE IN BALKANS.

YEARS ago, in one of his most vehement moments, Mr. Gladstone proclaimed the policy of the "bag and baggage" in the Balkans. Bulgaria had at that time been plunged into a vortex of crime, and the Turks, at the instigation of the Sultan, had wallowed in the blood of their victims. When Mr. Gladstone proposed to rid the Balkans of the Turk in the summary manner which he termed the "bag and baggage" policy he had ample grounds for believing that while Bulgaria remained under the suzerainty of the Porte there never would be peace in the Balkans, and the last ten years has shown his belief to be well-founded. However, it is not merely the Turk who is at the bottom of the trouble. The Bulgar himself is never tired of creating strife, and his animosity to the large and prosperous Greek population is a constant source of disaffection. Russia has a considerable sway in Bulgaria, and this also serves as an excuse for disorder. The country has for many years been a hot-bed of revolutionaries and armed bands, whose operations have been chiefly directed against the Turks. Now between three stools, it is as likely as not that Bulgaria's upstart dynasty will come to the ground. One of the greatest causes of strife in Bulgaria is of course the presence of the Greeks, and the story of this long drawn out feud was told in a graphic article in these pages a few days ago. It was pointed out that the Greek Church has its rights established for the last four hundred and fifty years to send its bishops to have ecclesiastical jurisdiction not only in Macedonia, but in all the seaports and important towns in Roumania and Bulgaria, because of the large Greek colonies existing there from time immemorial, pursuing their commerce or trade or professions, which have built their own churches and hospitals and have a right to hold them according to the laws of all civilised nations. For the last few years, however, the Bulgarians, encouraged by the friendship of their Northern Sponsor and the quiet assimilation of Eastern Roumelia, have tried hard by all lawful and unlawful means, by atrocities and errors, murders and incendiarism committed in the villages and population which remained faithful under the Greek Patriarchate, to inspire fear in the land and proclaim Macedonia, by and by, a Bulgarian province where only the euphonious Bulgar language and the civilized swineherds should rule and dominate over the country of Great Alexander, who conquered the world with the Greeks and civilised Asia and Egypt with the Greek art and literature. Sarafof and his murderous bands were proclaimed the heroes of the oppressed Macedonians who are fighting for freedom against the inhuman and atrocious soldiers of the Sultan. The Greek Christians suffered terribly under Sarafof's reign of terror. Priests were burnt alive, women and innocent maidens violated, schoolmasters beaten to death ; there was no horror, no crime which Sarafof's men and the Commitatjis did not dare to commit. The Turk was a lamb in comparison with the Northern wolves. The Greeks protested but vainly ; they were expecting the Greek Powers to take action, and compel the Turk to pacify the unhappy land, and bring justice and law to bear on the administration of Macedonia. But the Bulgarian bands resisted the vigilance of the Turk, and the Greeks had no protection.

Then the Greek nation awoke, although late, to the cry of danger, and Greek bands of men from Macedonia under the brave heroic leaders were sent to protect their brothers. As long as the Bulgarians had the best of the fight shouts of joy and glory were heard from Sophia. But when the Greeks began to gain ground the Bulgaria[illegible] losing heart, acted only as cowards do. Greeks did not commit horrors on innocent people. They only fought the Commitatjis, who were a sort of criminal society of paid murderers, with no scruple of conscience. Europe has now found them out, and no more do we hear the sympathetic cries of the partisans in England who are apt to be heard in the Sultan's Government, but wink at the atrocities which have been committed during the last few years higher up the Black Sea. Where do the religious differences come in ? Has the Greek Church a right to administer ecclesiastically the dioceses which have been under her care ever since Christianity was introduced into Macedonia ? Have the Greeks a right to worship in their mother tongue in the churches built by their own people in Bulgaria and Roumania ? Undoubtedly they have. And if the Greeks are fighting in Macedonia, they are fighting for their religion, which is inseparable from their nationality. The Greek nation do not want to change the *status quo* just now. All they want is to enjoy peace and justice in the heroic land, where their church and their schools have been the only civilizing institutions for centuries past, because they have confidence in the inherent strength of their race. The present strong nations hold the rights of the weak with contempt. Witness the Finnish nation, witness the heroic Cretan people, whose bonds are forged stronger by the two nations that are said to love freedom and glory in their liberal institutions. Roumania's case is the most ridiculous, and her conduct towards the Greek nation most impudent and unscrupulous, because the Greek Government will not help the Roumanians in persuading the Patriarch to recognise the Coutzovlachs as Roumanians, the Roumanians retaliate on the peaceful Greek merchants and planters and bankers of their chief commercial towns. The Bulgarian never forgives the Greek for his higher civilisation and superiority and being a venomous churl himself he revels in any strife in which he can make the Greek the sufferer.

THANA SCHOOL-BOYS AND SWADESHI.

FIVE months ago, contrary to the advice and in defiance of the specific orders of their headmaster the senior boys of the Thana High School formed a debating club and discussed "The Swadeshi movement and the desirability or otherwise of High School students taking part in such a movement." At this meeting the boys "talked in a spirit most unbecoming in students." In consequence eight boys were suspended. Since then they expressed regret and promised good behaviour and were re-admitted. Eleven boys presumed to argue with the headmaster as to their rights and privileges and his control over them. An appeal against their suspension was made to the Government of Bombay by the guardian of one of the boys and Government upheld the schoolmaster. But as the boys have now been under suspension for more than four months, Government has decided to temper justice with mercy and in a "press note," which we reproduce in another column, consents to the re-admission of the boys, on their guardians undertaking that their charges shall hereafter obey the master's orders.

Among the Passengers who arrived in Bombay yesterday by the P. and O. Co's Mail steamer Peninsular were :—Lord F. Blackwood, and Lady Benson.

The P. & O. Company's s. s. Persia with the homeward Mails of the 18th instant arrived at Aden at 3-30 p. m. on Thursday.

The P. & O. s. s. Moldavia with the China Mails is expected to arrive in Bombay at daylight on Monday.

THE Punjab Government Offices will close at Simla on the 16th October and open at Lahore on 23rd idem.

THIRTY Chinese young ladies have recently graduated from a Japanese Girls' School, which was specially organized for the education of Chinese women in Japan.

MR. D. NOEL PATON, Superintendent of the laboratory of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh, has been appointed Regius Professor of Physiology in the University of Glasgow, in place of Professor M'Kendrick, resigned.

THE Government of India have decided that when a suspected case of infectious disease is removed from a vessel in any Indian port, information is to be telegraphed to the next port of call, if in India, Ceylon or the Straits Settlements. The object is to enable the Health authorities at the next port to deal with the ship at once.

THE Punjab Government have a nut to crack. It is rumoured that the captain of the Gulmarg Golf Club has, in order to secure the benefits of the Punjab Land Alienation Act, applied to have the members of that Club registered as members of "an agricultural tribe." The definition has been widely stretched, from time to time, but it is hoped in Gulmarg that sufficient elasticity still remains.

FROM the 11th to the 17th instant, 3 Europeans, 9 East Indians, 19 Native Christians, 400 Hindus, and 53 Mahomedans died witlin the limits of Madras, making a total of 484. The death-rate was 49·4 per mile, the mean for the ten previous years being 58·3. The deaths are thus classified :—Cholera 14, small-pox 1, fevers 126, bowel-complaints 95, and other causes 248.

THE Corporation of Madras have applied for sanction to raise a loan of a lakh of rupees for carrying out the following works :—(1) Model Paracherri at Tondiarpet estimated to cost Rs. 10,000 ; (2) Hospital for infectious diseases, Rs. 21,360 ; (3) milk depots, Rs. 5,000 ; (4) sheep slaughter-house at Perambur, Rs. 53,000 ; (5) acquisition of huts and over-crowded buildings, Rs. 10,000.

A YOUNG lady entered a Toronto retail book shop a short time since, says the "Publishers' Circular," and inquired from the gentlemanly clerk (a married man, by the way) if they had a book suitable for an old gentleman who has been married fifty years. Without a moment's hesitation the clerk reached for a copy of Parkman's "A Half-Century of Conflict."

THE prize offered at the Gainsborough Agricultural Show for the agricultural labourer who had reared and placed out the greatest number of children was won by Mr. J. Denton, Dunstun, Lincoln. He had reared and placed out all his eighteen children. R. Bonner, Lissington Manor, Lincoln, came second with sixteen children born and twelve reared and placed out.

THE body of a young woman "who has not yet been identified," has been discovered in the ancient Priddy lead mines in Somersetshire, some 16 or 17 feet deep in the waterborne silt that has been accumulating since the days before the Roman came. The hair is wonderfully preserved, and remains in the plait into which it was worked. Beside the body were found five large blue and green glass beads.

EIGHT small boys of Ithaca, New York State, were fined five dollars each for stealing from railway cars, but a merciful magistrate said he would remit the fines if the mothers of the criminals, poor women, would flog their off-spring in[illegible] Weeping bitterly, the mothers acc[illegible] flogged so thoroughly that the w[illegible] tended to the boys. One Sparta[illegible] *Telegraph*) exclaimed as she easiest five dollars I ever [illegible]

THE *Eclair* [illegible] Bonnal with [illegible] ing in an [illegible] an Auch[illegible] of [illegible]

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, AUGUST 10.

THE JUDGMENT.

WE must all in future take off our hats to any Yorkshire man we meet. That the natives (I hope they wont mind my calling them natives) of the premier county in England have always had a good conceit of themselves is well-known. Justice compels me to add that they have had good grounds for entertaining so high an opinion of themselves and their county "the epitome of England" as they are fond of calling it. But they never had greater cause for self-congratulation than when they opened their papers a day or two ago and found that in regard to the construction of the most vital portion of the Education Act the County Council of the West Riding were, according to the two most acute Judges on the Bench, the Master of the Rolls and Lord Justice Farwell, right, and the rest of the country—Conservative leaders, Liberal leaders, Conservative rank and file, Liberal rank and file, Press, in fact the whole nation wrong. Nothing more startling has occurred for a long time and the solemn speeches which were made in the House of Lords a week ago as to what the peers may do with the present Education Bill are now the subject of merriment. In a few words the second highest tribunal in the realm has decided that under the Act of 1902, an education authority is not bound to pay for denominational religious instruction in non-provided schools. This may mean the end of the Education Bill unless the Government should be so quixotic as to appeal to the highest tribunal, the House of Lords in its judicial aspect and obtain a reversal of the judgment of the Court of Appeal. Of course the much-abused and rather irritating Dr. Clifford is cock-a-hoop and is hoping to get back the silver trowel and sundry other articles now proved to have been seized under a misapprehension of the law. I have not heard, as I expected, of the Parliamentary Draughtsman having jumped into the Thames. In another age and under a different form of Government than obtains in these soft times he would not have been allowed even the privilege of happy dispatch.

COCKERMOUTH AND KEIR HARDIEISM.

To say that the result of the Cockermouth Election where Sir John Randles has recaptured the seat won by the late Sir Wilfrid Lawson six months ago is a proof that the country wants to get rid of the present Government is obviously an exaggeration. But nevertheless it is an unpleasant thing for them just as they are off for their holidays. The immediate effect is to increase the bitterness of the Liberals towards the Independent Labour Party who are held responsible for the loss of a Ministeral seat. The figures cabled out will have shown you that while Sir John Randles received, as successful candidate, about 200 fewer votes than he received as unsuccessful candidate at the General Election, the combined vote of the Liberal candidate (Captain Guest) and the Labour candidate (Mr. Smillie) was only ten less than the number polled by Sir Wilfrid Lawson in January. It would not of course be safe to assume that all who voted for Mr. Smillie voted for Sir Wilfrid Lawson or that if there had been no Mr. Smillie they would, every man Jack of them, have supported Captain Guest. Undoubtedly at the General Election many Conservative working men—the existence of the "Conservative working-man" cannot be doubted in these days—voted for the Kei[illegible]-Hardie candidates. Indeed, in some cases they practically returned them. What is true in January may be true in August. But when all is said and done the Independent Labour Party can, I think, fairly boast with reference to the Liberal defeat in the Cumberland division that alone they did it. I heard a Liberal say, the other day, that it would do the party good to lose half a dozen seats, his meaning being that the Ministerialists owing to their enormous majority are unduly puffed up. But I fancy that the Patronage Secretary (Mr. George Whiteley) would not agree with my friend. Even the strongest of Governments is sensitive to even small defeats at by-elections—and Cockermouth in the circumstances is a small defeat. When the other day [illegible] Alfred Lyttelton there was, it will be remembered, no contest although Mr. Mallik, the Bengalee candidate, last time was willing to stand. I would not mind wagering that the reason why the seat was not fought was because of the inconvenience that would be caused to the Government by Mr. Lyttelton being elected by a larger majority than his predecessor obtained early in the year which would undoubtedly have been the case. I mention this to show that while the return of Sir John Randles is not an epoch-making event ; it is a regrettable occurrence from the ministeral point of view. Mr. Churchill made a Bank Holiday speech at Wimborne, the home of Captain Guest, and it was natural that the Colonial Secretary should refer to Cockermouth. "He was sorry for what had occurred, because he did not like to see the people humbugged and see a progressive majority return a reactionary member. He thought this was a very serious matter for members of the progressive party. He was bound to say that he did not think any great party would put up with the treatment they had been receiving at Cockermouth. They could not forget that every member of the Socialist party was returned to the House of Commons, by thousands of Liberal votes. He thought, if some of those gentlemen who had been returned by Liberal votes went about reviling the Liberal party and handing over Liberal fortresses to their Tory opponents, they would not be in any position to complain if the Liberal electors in their own constituencies looked about for representatives of their own political view." Perhaps it would have been better for the Liberals if this had been said by somebody who by length of service had a better right to speak the mind of the great Liberal party. The same thing said by the Prime Minister or the Indian Secretary would not have so greatly annoyed the Labour Party who through the Vice-Chairman Mr Shackleton, a very different kind of person from the pro-Zulu Keir-Hardie—recently claimed to support the Government in 99 cases out of 100. Mr. George Whiteley instead of troubling about the perversity of this fellow (Mr. Keir-Hardie) would do better to look after his own men. That within six months the Government should have been saved by their Conservative opponents from defeat in the division lobbies is certainly not very creditable to the Chief Liberal whip.

SOUTH AFRICA.

It may be owing to the fact that in the holiday season the average man is inclined to send politics to Saturn and Jupiter that we are hearing much less in the way of criticism about the new Transvaal constitution after the hostile attitude taken up by Mr. Balfour. True Mr. Brodrick has condemned the Goverment plan as inequitable, but I am afraid that nobody pays much attention to the ex-Secretary of State for India. More attention is paid to the views of a man like Mr. Haggard and he, speaking at a Primrose League fete on Monday, gave an interesting explanation of the calmness with which the scheme has been received by [illegible] loyalists as he terms the British section of the Transvaal population. His theory is that [illegible] strength has been alienated by the three [illegible] continual persecution to which they [illegible] subjected. They had been forced [illegible] anything was better than to [illegible] of our party system. Wi[illegible] decided to do for the T[illegible] chill intimates [illegible] River Colony [illegible] Haggard [illegible] and as[illegible] of [illegible]

Viscount Milner he makes an indirect allusion to the South African Salvation. No personal annoyances which he may have suffered have, he says, affected him to anything like the same extent as the trials and dangers to which South Africa is once more being exposed and which make her immediate future such an anxious one. Mr. Churchill in his Wimborne speech also referred to the subject, but naturally from a different standpoint. In the course of his remarks he said :—"I think we have every right to congratulate ourselves upon the response which has been given in all quarters, or almost all quarters to the Transvaal Constitution as declared to Parliament. No party in South Africa is dejected, no party in South Africa is triumphant. We have dealt fairly between conflicting factions until those factions themselves are bound to admit that they have received even-handed treatment. I think the constitutional settlement we have made has been well received in the great colonies of the British Empire, in Canada and in Australia. I think our constitutional settlement has been well received in England. There has been a disposition which I welcome, on the part of people from outside our own party to give a fair consideration to the Government proposals, to recognize and appreciate the difficulties and dangers with which almost every pathway in South Africa is beset and above all to put away altogether, in dealing with issues so tragic and tremendous, that ordinary party recrimination which ought never to be brought into the arena of Imperial affairs." He went on to say that he wished he could say the same thing about the attitude of the leader of the Opposition on whom he delivered a carefully prepared attack. He thought, he added, "that they would agree with him that the Prime Minister was quite justified in characterizing such conduct as wholly unpatriotic and unworthy. As Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Churchill may know more about public opinion in the Government colonies than the rest of us ; but I doubt it. Personally I should hesitate to say that the settlement arranged by the Government has been well viewed either in Canada or Australia." With regard to Mr. Churchill's attack on Mr. Balfour the *Times* styles its tone as "irritating and wholly indefensible"—it certainly is, as usual, slightly florid—but admits that the leader of the Opposition might, perhaps, have displayed better judgment had he not described the actual position in the Transvaal quite so frankly as he did describe it in his recent speech. The contention of the Ministerialists is that Mr. Balfour's criticism is calculated to stir up race animosities in South Africa and to revive the "subsiding passions of the war" as their ardent young spokesman puts it.

THE MILNER MEMORIAL.

What strikes one most about the great Milner Memorial is that it should have been sent to its recipient by post and not made the occasion of a demonstration as relatively imposing in size as the address itself. It was at Lord Milner's own request that the presentation was made privately and he says truly enough that not one in a hundred of the signatures could have attended a public meeting. I do not suppose that was the real reason why he preferred a private presentation ; he might not have wished to embarrass the Government, for he is not perhaps so wanting in magnanimity as some of his enemies suppose. However there was one occasion when he showed that he is not so black as an artistic of the type of a J. M. Robertson or W. P. Byles would paint him. It is well-known that in his early days when he was aspiring to a seat in the House of Commons as a Liberal he helped to keep the pot boiling by writing for the old *Pall Mall Gazette*. After the Home Rule split and when Lord (then Mr. Milner) was entirely in the Unionist Camp, the *Pall Mall* owing to a change of proprietors became a Unionist paper. The then Editor Mr. E. T. Cook, the Assistant Editor of Mr. J. A Spender, and the news Editor, Mr. William Hill, were offered a continuation of their posts, but being serious politicians they declined to make such a *volte face* and threw up their berths. At that time there was a Press Circle at the National Liberal Club and the members invited Messrs. Cook, Spender and Hill to a dinner in recognition of their unselfishness and consistency in declining to remain on the staff of a paper with whose views they were conscientiously opposed. Lord Milner as an old colleague of the guests of the evening was present by invitation of the Liberal Press Circle and made a most interesting speech. He said amongst other things that he was in politics strongly opposed to his former colleagues, but he admired their action very much and could not resist coming to pay his humble tribute to their self-sacrificing conduct. It was [illegible] this that the *Westminster Gazette* came into existence [illegible] signatory of Mr. Cook. In forwarding the memorial the Duke of Somerset enclosed an analysis made by professional accountants of the great bulk of the signatures. This examination showed the following results :—Peers, and county and municipal authorities 3,564 ; ministers of religion and members of learned societies 9,545 ; professional men 44,535 ; bankers, brokers, merchants, shipowners, &c. 36,252 ; landed proprietors and other independent gentlemen 35,721 ; farmers, county and parish officers, &c., 29,732 ; clerks 53,809 ; tradesmen 49,314 ; tradesmen's employes 14,765 ; workingmen 89,179. The whole thing was well engineered and does credit to Sir Bartle Frere who evidently has inherited some of his distinguished father's gift of getting things put through. In his letter of thanks Lord Milner specially refers to Sir Bartle Frere who, he says, "was the first to suggest some memorial of this nature, and on whom the main burden of the work has fallen. It has" the writer adds, "appeared to many people peculiarly appropriate and it has certainly been peculiarly gratifying to me, that this movement in my favour originated with the bearer of a name so honoured as that of Bartle Frere in the annals of South Africa and of the Empire—the name too of one who, in his day, was exposed to much undeserved, though transient, obloquy, but whose fame now rests on very sure foundations." I think that Lord Milner ought also to write a letter of thanks to Mr. Byles but for whom there would have been no memorial.

LORD AMHERST'S MISFORTUNE.—A HINT TO MILLIONAIRES.

The trouble that has overtaken one of the most generous and popular of English landowners, Lord Amherst of Hackney just as he was about to celebrate his golden wedding, indirectly affords another illustration of the need that exists for the appointment of a public trustee—a reform which has long been advocated by Sir Howard Vincent and others. It is the old story. A dishonest solicitor and the disappearance of a large sum, upwards of £100,000. The consequence is that to the great regret of his neighbours, high and low, Lord Amherst has been obliged to shut up his well-known country house in Norfolk, Didlington Hall, and go into temporary retirement. Lord Amherst is not only distinguished for his generosity to his tenantry and to the poor but he is great host. On more than one occasion his Majesty when Prince of Wales was one of Lord Amherst's guests and an interesting little incident once occurred when the then Heir Apparent was staying at Didlington. At dinner somebody raised the question [illegible] was the best portrait of the Ru[illegible] was not present, and the P[illegible] to. His Royal Highnes[illegible] opened it and indic[illegible] inside of the [illegible] best portrait [illegible] this stor[illegible] memb[illegible] P[illegible]

BULGARIA AT BAY.

MENACED BY GREECE, RUSSIA, AND TURKEY.

£20,000 FOR SUFFERING MACEDONIANS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, AUGUST 23.

Complications seem to be arising in the Balkans, Bulgaria at present having three quarrels on her hands, namely, with Greece, with Turkey, and now with Russia, who has ordered her Minister at Sofia to close relations with the Bulgarian Government, owing to the unauthorised publication of secret correspondence in a Sofia newspaper.

It is understood that the Bulgarian Minister in Turkey is about to resign, finding his position difficult.

The Bulgarian Government has decided to grant £20,000 sterling to the Macedonians who are suffering from the depredations of the Greek bands.

THE CUBAN RISING.

Cause of the Trouble.

FAMOUS GENERAL KILLED.

LONDON, AUGUST 23.

The Cuban insurgent, General Bandera, has been killed. He was a famous leader in the former revolution.

LONDON, AUGUST 24.

The Cuban Government has requested the United States to furnish eight rapid-firing guns, manned by American artillerists, to assist in subduing the insurrection.

The insurgents have seized San Juan de Martinez, the Western Railway terminus.

THE PORTE AND FRANCE.

Status Quo Ante at Djanet.

LONDON, AUGUST 24.

The Porte proposes a *status quo ante* at Djanet and a friendly discussion with France regarding the Hinterland.

Abdul Kader Bey has been ordered to discontinue the advance on the oasis.

THE IRISH POTATO BLIGHT.

Exaggerated Report.

The *Irish Times* affirms that the blighting of the potato crop is exaggerated by the Nationalists.

PIRACY IN CHINA.

Smart Capture by a Ship Captain.

LONDON, AUGUST 24.

A gang of men in disguise, who were actually Chinese pirates, embarked at Canton on the British steamer "Nanning." The captain, having his suspicions aroused, ordered them to throw up their hands, threatening to shoot them if they did not. They were then made prisoners and handed over to the British Consul at Wuchow.

CUSTOMS IN THE FAR EAST.

Benefits from the Opening of Dalny.

LONDON, AUGUST 24.

The *Times* refers to the chaotic state of the Customs question in Manchuria and the loss to the Chinese revenue arising from the absence of Customs and hopes the opening of Dalny will remove the grave disadvantage arising to Britishers and Americans trading with Niuchwang as compared with the Japanese competitors at Dalny.

LAUNCHING OF AN ANCHOR LINER.

Maiden Trip to Bombay.

LONDON, AUGUST 24.

[illegible] Anchor Indian liner Castalia was launched [illegible]monich yesterday and sails for Bombay in [illegible] November. She is expected to make the passage in twenty-two days.

RUSSIAN BALTIC [illegible] WARSHIPS.

On a Foreign Cruise.

LONDON, AUGUST 24.

The Russian battleships Tsarevitch and Slava and the cruiser Regatyr sail from the Baltic to-day for a six months' foreign cruise.

FOREST FIRES IN FRANCE.

Soldiers Incinerated.

LONDON, AUGUST 24.

Large forest fires have taken place near Toulon. Troops are fighting the flames, and three soldiers have been incinerated and six are missing.

THE WELLMAN EXPEDITION.

Reported Abandonment.

LONDON, AUGUST 24.

Steamers which have arrived from Hammerfest report that the Wellman expedition has been abandoned.

BREAST-PLATES FOR POLICE.

LONDON, AUGUST 24.

An official appeal has been made at Riga, and published in the papers, asking the inhabitants to subscribe for breast-plates for the police as a protection against the Terrorists.

OPEN-EYED and ripe for impressions, drive upon a fine warm night in Hyde Park, remarks the "County Gentleman and Land and Water" enthusiastically; see the Serpentine banked with masses of dusky trees; note the view from the bridge over to Westminster, one of the most wonderful and splendid in Europe. Observe the lighted bandstand with its crowd of listeners round, and then compare all this with the Prater of Vienna and the Bois de Boulogne, and acknowledge that at home we have beauty as intense as that in any foreign city.

THE CHILLIAN EARTHQUAKE.

Continued Shocks at Santiago.

THE BURIAL OF 1,500 BODIES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, AUGUST 24.

Fifteen hundred bodies have so far been buried at Valparaiso.

Continued shocks at Santiago increase the delapidation of houses.

RE-BUILDING VALPARAISO.

BUSINESS RESUMED.

LONDON, AUGUST 23.

Measures are proceeding to re-build Valparaiso. The houses will be of light material and the streets wide.

Business is gradually being resumed.

EUROPEAN RAILWAY DRIVER

Charged with Murder.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 24.

At the fourth Criminal Sessions at the High Court to-day before Mr. Justice Caspersz and a special jury composed entirely of Europeans, John Smith pleaded not guilty to the charge of murdering a native cook, named Murti, at the Khurda Road Station, on the night of 26th June last. Smith had been twelve years in the Army and on getting his discharge joined the Bengal-Nagpur Railway as fireman: Deceased was employed as a cook in the running room at the Khurda Road Station. On the morning of the occurrence Smith was the worse for liquor and smashed a chair for which deceased reported him. According to the story of the deceased's widow who is the sole eye-witness of the occurrence Smith came at night at 9-30 p.m. to the kitchen were deceased was asleep and put his foot on deceased's chest and cut his throat with a knife and ran away. Deceased died a few minutes later without making any statement. No motive is alleged for the murder.

Smith's defence is *alibi*. His case is that on the night of murder he was at the Station from 7-30 p.m. to 10-30 p.m. and that several Railway employes can testify to meeting him there various times between those hours. The trial is proceeding.

KIDNAPPING IN CALCUTTA.

Four Punjabis Arrested at Serampore.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 24.

Excitement is still high in Calcutta regarding kidnapping cases though no further disturbances are reported.

Information received to-day from Serampore, states that the residents there are panic-stricken at the mysterious disappearance of three boys and the arrest of four Punjabis whil kidnapping the fourth near the Railway Station.

HORSE-BREEDING IN AFGHANISTAN.

Amir Strengthening his Transport.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, AUGUST 24.

Instructions have been given to form stores of bhusa to serve as fodder reserve in case of scarcity. Special attention is being paid, under the orders of the Amir, to horse-breeding in Badakstan, Kataghan, and Afghan. The Turkistan horses are intended for cavalry remounts, and ponies for military transport supply this year are reported to be good. This is in accordance with the policy adopted some time ago, when the Amir decided to strengthen his transport and mount his cavalry on better horses. A certain number of ponies is also taken for Mountain Batteries, as mules are scarce in Afghanistan.

SARDAR ISHAK KHAN.

Amir's Cousin's Intrigue with Russia.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, AUGUST 24.

A curious report regarding Ishak Khan, the cousin of the Amir, is now current in Turkistan. The Sardar, who took refuge in Russian territory, after his unsuccessful rebellion against Abdur Rahman in the latter eighties, is said to have petitioned the Czar for assistance with a view to re-entering Afghanistan and asserting his claim to the throne. He is living with his son at Samarkand on a small pension granted by the Russian Government, and has no following with him. There is not the least chance of his petition receiving any attention. Ishak Khan has now no adherents in Afghanistan, and is too old to embark upon any dangerous adventure south of the Oxus. If there is any truth in the story of his petition to the Czar, his aim probably is to get his pension increased, as when last heard of he was in poverty.

SUGARCANE AND TURMERIC.

Successful Experiments in the Kunar Valley.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, AUGUST 24.

The experimental cultivation of sugarcane plants and turmeric in the Kunar and Laghman valleys, beyond Jellalabad, seems to have been a success. Reports regarding crops have been sent to Kabul, and orders have been issued that the area cultivated should be extended in the neighbouring ilaka of Ningrahar.

BLOCK ON THE NORTH-WESTERN LINE REMOVED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, AUGUST 24.

The block on the North-Western Railway, between Kacha-Garhi and Peshawar stations, due to the recent heavy rain has been removed.

H. H. THE MAHARAJA OF BENARES.

Return to Rawalpindi.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, AUGUST 24.

His Highness the Maharaja of Benares reached Rawalpindi on Thursday evening, after a run up and down to Kashmir.

MILITARY POSTINGS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 24.

Colonel Longe, Middlesex Regiment, succeeds Colonel Presgrave as Assistant Adjutant-General, Burma Division.

Major A. H. Harrison, 33rd Punjabis, is appointed Recruiting Staff Officer for the Punjabi Musalmans.

Captain Hardwick, 1st Royal Dragoons, has been selected for the Adjutancy of the Surrey Yeomanry.

2nd Lieutenant Dumbar, Royal Field Artillery, and Lieutenant Furfan, Royal Garrison Artillery, are transferred from No. 2 to No. 3 Mountain Battery.

IMPORTANT FIRE INSURANCE DECISION.

Severe Remarks on Business Methods.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, AUGUST 24.

Judgment of grave importance to the Insurance world was delivered to-day when Mr. Justice Bigge decided the suit brought by two Burmese rice traders, named Mah Thet and Maung-Maung Gyi to recover Rs. 30,000 from the Guardian Fire and Life Assurance Company, Limited. The judgment giving cause of action stated that the first plaintiff and her husband Maung-Maung Gyi who had not been made a plaintiff in this action were owners and second plaintiff was the mortgagee of a rice mill situated at Kanaungto which was totally destroyed by fire on or about 5th March 1905 and were suing to recover Rs. 30,000 on account of insurance effected with the defendant Company on 16th February 1903, and they alleged that the mill at time of the fire was worth Rs. 1,10,000. The plaint was filed on 18th July 1905 and the defendants by their written statement alleged in the first place that the second plaintiff was wrongfully added as a party to the suit and denied that the mill at the time of the fire was worth Rs. 1,10,000 and alleged that they believed the fire was caused by the wilful default of the first plaintiff and submitted that she was thereby precluded from recovering anything on the policy sued on. They pleaded further that by clauses 11 of the policy the insured was bound within 14 days of the loss to deliver in as particular an account of the loss or damage as the nature of the case would admit of, and to make proof of the same by a declaration or affirmation and produce such other evidence as the defendant Company might reasonably require, and until such declaration or affirmation, account and evidence were produced, the amount of such loss or any part thereof should not be payable or recoverable, and denied that plaintiffs had within such 14 days delivered in any such declaration or affirmation, account or evidence, and alleged that they failed when called upon to do so to furnish defendants with proper accounts and vouchers at any time up to the filing of the suit and submitted that on that accounts the plaintiffs were not entitled to recover anything under the policy. They alleged further that under clause II of the policy if there should be any fraud in the claim made for such loss or false declaring or affirming in support thereof, the claimant should forfeit all benefit under the policy, and originally stated that plaintiffs had falsely claimed under the policy that the Mill was worth at the time of loss Rs. 1,10,000 whereas it was not worth more than Rs. 60,000 to Rs. 65,000 with all godowns insured and they alleged that over valuation by plaintiffs was so great as to amount to fraud for which reason the plaintiffs were disentitled to recover anything. They further relied on clause 6 of the Policy which provided that the defendant Company was liable only to a payment of irateable proportion of the loss or damage suffered in case there were other policies on the property and alleged that the plaintiffs by their false and excessive claim were endeavouring to make the defendant Company liable to a greater proportion than their property were liable for.

The judgment was an exhaustive one and took an hour to deliver. In concluding His Honour remarked as follows:—"The graver charges which should not have been brought against the plaintiffs have been withdrawn. But there it remains that she has chosen to base her claim upon worthless valuations and by her reckless conduct in that respect she has brought herself within the provisions of 11th condition of the Policy. That the valuation is so scandalously exaggerated and so apparently untrue that I might have stopped the case on the ground that there was absolutely nothing before me to support plaintiff's case. I prepared however to try the case out in the hope of doing more complete justice thereby and in the same hope I have deemed it my duty to examine all the details of the case in this very lengthy and laboured judgment. Whatever the result of the case may be, the local Agents of the Insurance Company are primarily responsible for the lamentable waste of judical time that has of necessity been incurred in the trying of the suit by the reckless way in which they undertook the risks without making any real or substantial inquiries. Mr. J. S. Walker's inspection was so cursory and perfunctory that he never ascertained on his first inspection that what he took to be part of the mill building was actually a godown, and his second inspection was equally futile, and he could not remember whether there was a covered way or not or whether if it had been commenced. He said that when he goes to see a mill that is proposed to be insured he goes to see whether it really exists and to form an opinion as far as he can whether a policy should be issued or not, and that he would issue it if the mill seemed approximately of the value for which insurance is asked. But his approximate values are absolutely worthless being based on neither experience nor expert opinion, but simply on what proposed insurers told him, for he said in this case: "When I went to the first time it was utterly impossible for me to form a proper estimate. I did not put it at any value at all. Mtung-Maung said that they had expended Rs. 3,000 on it. I looked at the mill and thought it might be worth Rs. 30,000. As I had known Maung-Maung some years I had no reason to doubt his words. So I presume he would have given him any sum he chose to ask for. For what he subsequently said does not in any way mitigate his want of precaution. This answer to me is instructive. It come to this, that subject to a general look round I would accept a risk on the assurance of the proposer. A good deal would depend on the proposer. We ask assurers if they can show the value from their books which, as a rule, are not kept very well by the Burmah mill owners. In this case when I issued the policy, I had not seen the books. He then went on to say that they were always ready to accept valuation of an expert and send it home to the head office for approval, but on this one important condition that it would be at the expense of the owner so that unless apparently the owner chooses to pay for a valuation, it would be considered expedient to obtain one otherwise. I need not say more as to the insurance with the Salamander Company than that his enquiries and inspection were utterly useless in the way of ascertaining the true value of the mill. In this scramble for business insurance bids fair to become a curse instead of a blessing and a direct incentive to crime, if in keen competition spoken to by Mr. B. S. Walker, and pushing of their Company's interests, the agents accept risks without any proper enquiry, trusting either to luck that fires may not occur or to disputing of claims if unfortunately insured properties should be burned down. Every agency gets a commission on each policy and the more insurances they get the bigger the commission. It stands to reason. 'The more I bustle around the more business I get." These words speak volumes and it is bustling around on hungry quest for business that is the root of all evil. The first plaintiff having wholly failed to prove her claim and it having been found that such claim is objectionable under 11th condition of the Policy, I have no alternative but to dismiss the suit, but in view of all I have said about the conduct of defendant Company both as regards negligence in making the due enquiry at the time of issuing the policy and in bringing wanton and unproved charges against the first plaintiff, there will be no order as to costs.

MR. WILLIAM HENRY PLOWMAN, of Whittlesey, Cambridgeshire, who has just died, left 5s. each to ten men over eighty years of age, who were to attend the funeral, and the same legacies to twelve young women, who were to sing "Rock of Ages" at the graveside. These conditions were duly observed.

A PAIR of partridges have made their nest close by the side of the footpath of the churchyard of Brampton Brian, Herefordshire, within five yards of the porch. This confidence on the part of birds which are usually shy of man is the more remarkable from the fact that, to the honour of Brampton Brian be it said, the footpath is much frequented.

A PLEASING scene was witnessed in Brentford Police Court. Two farmers, old neighbours and friends, had fallen out over some trifling matter. The chairman of the Bench acted as peacemaker so eloquently that the farmers shook hands, and made it up, and almost quarrelled again as to who should have the pleasure of paying the costs. There was applause in the court, which, instead of being "immediately suppressed," was swelled by the magistrates, and more marvellous still—by a policeman.

NEW LIEUT. GOVERNOR OF THE PUNJAB.

Sir Denzil Ibbetson Congratulated.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, AUGUST 24.

With reference to the appointment of the new Lieut.-Governor for the Punjab, the *Civil and Military Gazette writes*:—

With one voice the Punjab will congratulate Sir Denzil Ibbetson, on his appointment to the Lieutenant-Governorship of the Punjab. Whatever it is in its dismembered state it is clearly destined to become the greatest and the grandest agricultural Province in India, perhaps in the world. With one voice too the Punjab will congratulate itself on securing as its future ruler an administrator who has long been recognised as the ablest Civilian in India. When the new Lieutenant-Governor takes over charge in Lahore next March, he will be all but sixty years of age. Yet we are persuaded that the ensuing quinquennium will stand forth in provincial annals for bold and original spirit of progressiveness in every department of the Punjab administration. Strenuous times are a head, times of stern endeavour and large purposefulness, and there will be no severer toiler in the Province than the man who will create and control the new forces. It only remains to add that Sir Denzil Ibbetson's knowledge of the Punjab is second to that of no man living. In earlier days, as a Settlement Officer, as Superintendent of Census, as a Director of Public Instruction, and finally, as Financial Commissioner Sir Denzil roamed and read the Province, and the three classic testimonies of his studies are his Census Report (of 1883), his Handbook of Punjab Ethnography, and his Gazetteer of the Punjab.

LADY AMPTHILL NURSING ASSOCIATION.

Successful Working.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, AUGUST 24.

Lady Ampthill Nursing Association of Southern India, which has been working for a couple of years now, has had a most successful time, making a profit of over Rs. 5,000, in addition to a similar sum placed in fixed deposit. Nurses were sent out on cases all over the Presidency; one accompanied a patient to Australia and another to Burma. An appeal is being made for funds for a permanent habitation for the Institute.

ESCAPE OF CONVICTS FROM MADRAS JAIL.

European Warder to be Prosecuted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, AUGUST 24.

In July last two convicts escaped from the Madras Penitentiary, both under sentence of transportation, one for dacoity and the other for murder. Ropes and bamboos were provided near the outer wall by which the escape was effected. The enquiry has elicited that a European Warder gave a Native Warder keys of the cells to have the latter cleaned. Afterwards it was found that one key was missing. The European Warder responsible for this breach of the rules is to be prosecuted.

CROP CONDITIONS IN INDIA.

Rain Wanted in Rajputana.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 24.

The statement of numbers in receipt of relief is incomplete. But there has been a decrease of 3,506 in Rajputana States and of 4,000 in Central India States compared with the previous week and an increase of 3,177 in Ajmer.

The crop reports state that the standing crops are suffering from drought in the dry zone of Burma. In East Bengal and Assam floods have done some damage. The reports from the scarcity districts of the United Provinces state that the crops are in a good condition, and in the Punjab and North-West Frontier Province the situation is satisfactory. Rain is urgently required in Rajputana and in some of the eastern districts of the Central Provinces. In Bombay and Hyderabad there has been beneficial rain and crops are in good condition.

SIMLA-KALKA RAILWAY.

Trains Running to Solon.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 24.

Simla-Kalka Railway is now running passenger-trains to and from Solon. Beyond the latter station there are heavy slips. The Post Office will confine itself to carrying passengers from Kalka to Solon where they will transhipand take train as ponies are not sufficient to carry traffic up to Simla.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

SIMLA, AUGUST 24.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The services of Captain Hunter, I.M.S., are placed permanently at the disposal of the United Provinces Government.

Mr. K. Appayeya officiates as Assistant Commissioner in Coorg *vice* Rai Bahadur K. Kuttaya on leave.

The regulations for the examination of candidates for the Indian Civil Service in August 1907, are published in the *Gazette of India*.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Cantonment Magistrates.—Lieutenant-Colonel Dennys is to officiate from 15th January in the 2nd Grade, with Staff pay of Rs. 600 *vice* Colonel Watson on furlough. Majors Leslie and Waller are to officiate in the 1st Grade with Rs. 700 and 2nd Grade with Rs. 600, respectively, from 1st March, *vice* Colonel Christie on leave. Lieut.-Colonel Taylor is to officiate in the 2nd Grade *vice* Major Leslie, on leave, from the 18th July.

Lieut. H. Stewart, 11th Battery, R. F. A., is to be Squadron Officer of the 17th Cavalry.

The Viceroy is pleased to appoint Colonel Williamson, R. A. M. C., Honorary Surgeon, on his Staff *vice* Colonel Saunders deceased.

VOLUNTEER POSTINGS.

1st Punjab Rifles.—J. W. Hensley to be Major and Lieut. H. Watts to be Captain.

1st Calcutta Rifles.—Major J. Bernard to be Commandant with rank of Lieut.-Colonel *vice* Stephen resigned.

N. W. Railway Rifles.—Second Lieutenant-Colonel to be Lieutenant *vice*. Pearce promoted.

South India Rifles.—Lieutenant Moore is promoted Captain *vice* Cliffard; also Lieutenant Colville, Second Lieutenants Martin, and Lambert to be Lieutenant. Messrs. W. Carmichael, F. Graham, G. Newton and A. Smythe to be Second Lieutenants.

S. Mahratta Railway Rifles.—Lieutenant Bell to be Second Lieutenant.

Assam Bengal Railway Rifles.—Second Lieut. W. Vanters to be Lieutenant *vice* Hawkins resigned.

B. and N. W. Railway Rifles.—G. Laurie is to be Second Lieutenant.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE move of the 19th Lancers is postponed for at least a fortnight.

ENGLISH horse-breeding is under discussion. We might take a leaf from France's book. A portion of the profits of the pari-mutuel is devoted every year to State-aided horse breeding. Further, every breeding establishment that receives a grant is supervised by the Minister of Agriculture. He has a good fund to draw on, for the profits of the pari-mutuel are enormous and increasing. It is estimated that this year's takings will be £2,000,000 more than those of 1905, owing to the suppression of bookmakers.

DR. AND MRS. BULLOCK WORKMAN.

Record Climb.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, AUGUST 24.

The following details regarding Dr. and Mrs. Bullock Workman's great climb in Kashmir Himalayas have been received. The explorers camped at 20,730 feet on July 27th, and on the following day, having discovered the highest Nun Kun peak—not to be attempted because of the impossibility of porters carying loads over nearly 3,000 feet of sharp aretes rising at from 60 degrees to 70 degrees incline—the party pushed up the rising plateau to the base of the second peak. The bivouac, called Camp America, was pitched at 21,200 feet, the highest camp yet made by mountaineers to this point. The Italian porters carried loads of 40lbs. When the chief returned to bring up the remaining loads, the weather became so bad that they could not re-ascend that day, and Dr. and Mrs. Bullock Workman passed the night alone in fog and severe cold of minus 4 degrees Fahr. On the morning of the 29th, with a zero temperature, Guide Savage and two porters arrived at 7-30 at Camp America, and when, as soon as their frozen boots could be got on, five mountaineers left for the peak, cutting steps for four hours over sharp slopes and aretes. At 22,800 feet a halt for food was made and Dr. Workman and one porter remained; while Mrs. Bullock Workman, Guide Savage, and one porter continued a difficult ascent of a peak 23,150 feet high. The view, although somewhat marred by clouds, was very grand, extending over miles of lower ranges to Wanga Parbat and the Korakoram.

Mrs. Bullock Workman, in climbing to over 23,000 feet, now holds the world altitude record with Dr. Workman and two other men who have attained this height. The party was reunited at 3-30, and after an hazardous descent in softened snow reached camp before sunset next morning. The mean temperature was minus 6 degrees Fahr. or 38 degrees of frost. In two days the base of the camp was reached, six nights having been passed on snow at great altitudes. The Guide and porters, with one exception, stood the test of carrying loads at high altitudes well, although the whole party suffered constantly from insomnia after 19,000 feet. Interesting new observations on the effects of high altitudes were made, as well as sun temperatures taken.

RAINFALL RETURN.

Period from 4th May to 23rd August.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 24.

The rainfall of the whole period from the 4th of May to the 23rd of August, was below the normal in Orissa, Chota Nagpur, the East of Central India, Rajputana, West Gujarat, Sind, Baluchistan, the Frontier Province, and the Punjab, with the exception of the hills and eastern districts. A defect of 59 per cent. is shown in the rainfall division of the North-West dry area. In all in the other parts of the country precipitation has been either equal to or in excess of the normal, the largest excess being that of 45 per cent. in Mysore.

H. M. S. FOX.

To be Withdrawn after 15 Years' Service.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, AUGUST 24.

News has been received of H. M. S. "Fox" being withdrawn in November, after three commissions of five years in the East Indies. The "Highflyer," a former flagship, is coming in her place. The Flagship "Hermes" proceeded to Trincomalee yesterday and with the "Perseus" carries out target practice till the end of September, The "Fox" follows later.

SLEEPING-SICKNESS IN CEYLON.

Mr. A. G. Fraser the Latest Victim.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, AUGUST 24.

Mr. A. G. Fraser, Principal of Trinity College Kandy, and son of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, sailed for Europe by the "Marmora" to-day, germs of the sleeping-sickness, contracted while a Missionary in Uganda, being discovered in his blood. He hopes to recover under Sir Patrick Manson's treatment and return to Ceylon

CAWNPORE TO THE GHATS.

Handsome Returns Anticipated.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, AUGUST 24.

The main section of the Electric Traction Service from Cawnpore City to the Bathing Ghats is practically completed and it is expected that cars will be running shortly. The Company anticipates handsome returns on this section, the foot traffic to and from the Ghats being very great. Other sections are being pushed on rapidly.

CIVIL CHANGES AND POSTINGS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, AUGUST 24.

Mr. Eardley Wilmot's term as Inspector-General of Forests has been extended to October 1908, and not 1906.

Mr. R. N. Burn, Accountant-General, Public Works Department, is taking leave preparatory to retiring. Mr. W. F. O'Donoghue will succeed him.

It is believed that Colonel Waller, R.E., Deputy Accountant-General, at present on leave, will not return.

RUBBER CONCESSION IN NYANZA.

Dr. Cuthbert Christy Experimenting.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, AUGUST 24.

Dr. Cuthbert Christy, a well-known African traveller, who is a member of the Sleeping-Sickness Commission and was formerly Special Plague Officer in Bombay, has arrived in Ceylon, to study rubber cultivation for four weeks, before proceeding to Uganda for six months' experiments in the preparation of rubber connected with 150 square miles of a rubber forest concession on the Victoria Nyanza which is being floated in London this week by the Uganda Mabira Company. The concession resulted from the discovery of the *Funtumia elastica* by a Mr. M. T. Dawe, a Uganda official.

SALT UNION LITIGATION.

A Claim not Sustained.

The Lord Chief Justice on August 10 dismissed an action by the Salt Union, Limited, against Messrs. Brunner Mond, Limited, claiming damages estimated at more than £38,000, and an injunction restraining defendants from further abstracting brine to the injury of the plaintiffs. The plaintiffs and defendants are owners of adjoining salt-producing areas in Cheshire, and plaintiffs' case was that defendants had inflicted serious injury on them by pumping brine, which came from their property, in such a way as to cause injury to their land and buildings by subsidence. His lordship held that plaintiffs had failed to prove any actionable wrong and dismissed the case with coste

SWADESHISM AT THANA.

Government and the School Boys.

THE following Press Note was issued yesterday afternoon:—

In his letter No. 550, dated 5th March 1906, a report was made to the Director of Public Instruction by the head-master of the Thana High School that notwithstanding a previous notice given by him to senior school boys of his intention to form debating clubs under the supervision and guidance of the school staff, some of them organized an independent debating club of their own without the knowledge and permission of the head-master. The head-master was informed that at the second meeting of the club held on the 3rd March the subject chosen for discussion was "*Swadeshi* movement and the desirability or otherwise of High School students taking part in such a movement." It further came to his notice that at this meeting the students talked in a spirit most unbecoming in students. The action of the boys being in contravention of the expressed intentions of the head-master, he suspended eight of those who had taken a leading part in the movement, and in a notice dated the 5th March 1906, warned all students not to hold, attend or take part in independent meetings of their own on pain of severe punishment. The suspended boys were required to furnish sufficient security for their good behaviour before they could be allowed to rejoin their classes. The boys having expressed regret and promised good behaviour in future they were, under instructions from the Director of Public Instruction, re-admitted to the school by the head-master. Notwithstanding the warning conveyed to the students in the head-master's notice of 5th March, a meeting similar to the one held on the 3rd March was held on the 10th idem, in which some twenty students were known to have taken part. When interrogated as to why they had acted in defiance of the warning given to them, they stated that they had done so under the advice of their guardians. The head master excused nine of the students, who after consulting their guardians, expressed regret and promised good behaviour in future, and he allowed them to rejoin their classes from which they were temporarily suspended. The guardians of the remaining eleven boys entered into correspondence with the head-master in which they raised questions as to what should be the legitimate nature and extent of the control of the school teachers over their pupils and asked him to obtain the orders of the head of the department in the matter. As a concession to the wishes of the guardians of the eleven boys referred to above, the head-master admitted them provisionally to their classes pending receipt of the orders of the Director of Public Instruction to whom the matter was reported by him. The Director of Public Instruction approved of the head-master's action in re-admitting the nine boys who had promised obedience and as regards the remaining eleven boys who refused to admit that they were wrong he directed that they should not be re-admitted, adding that direct disobedience to the orders of the head-master should in all cases be punished.

On the 2nd May, 1906, Mr. Narayan Anant Ghanekar, guardian of two of the dismissed boys, appealed to Government against the order of the Director of Public Instruction. After full inquiry Government have issued the following orders:—

This correspondence, which raises important questions, has received the careful consideration of His Excellency the Governor in Council. The general question of the extent to which boys attending schools supported or aided by Government should be permitted to take part in political meetings will be separately dealt with. In the particular case, out of which the discussion has arisen, it is observed that the dismissal of certain boys from the Thana High School was due to their disobedience of an order of the head-master prohibiting their attendance at a meeting. Government consider that in issuing this order the head-master was acting entirely from a sense of duty, and that the order having been given, it ought to have been obeyed. It is quite a mistake to suppose that the head-master's authority over day boys does not extend beyond the school premises. In certain cases it is obvious that he is bound to take notice of misconduct, and in other matters, though the necessity for his interference may not be so obvious, it is still unquestionable that an order given to a pupil must be obeyed. If any parent or guardian is dissatisfied with any order of the kind, it is always open to him to apply to higher authority, in which case he may be quite sure of a careful inquiry into the circumstances. But he should never counsel disobedience, which can only injure the boy whose welfare he desires to promote. Such disobedience would not be tolerated in any well-regulated school in England, and cannot, in justice to the pupils, be permitted in this country. The importance of discipline, whether in the family or in the school, is a matter which can hardly be disputed, and the small minority who take a different view cannot reasonably expect others to agree with them. When disobedience occurs, it must be punished by the ordinary school methods. In the present instance punishment has been inflicted by the suspension of the boys for more than four months. His Excellency the Governor in Council is therefore prepared to dispense with further punishment; but before the boys are allowed to rejoin the school, their guardians must be called upon to admit that they were under a misapprehension as regards the authority of the master in advising them in the manner they did, and to undertake on their behalf that so far as lies in their power, the boys shall hereafter obey the master's orders. Such obedience is an essential condition of their being permitted to remain in the school. The boys also must promise obedience in the future. If these conditions are fulfilled, the boys may be readmitted. The Director of Public Instruction should be requested to give the necessary instructions accordingly.

SIR BAMPFYLDE FULLER AND BOMBAY MAHOMEDANS.

At the request of Khan Sahib Kazi Mahomed Ali Murghay J. P. Kazi of Bombay, chairman, and Syed Sirdar Ali, Secretary of the Reception Committee a meeting of the Mahomedans of Bombay was held last evening at Watson's Hotel to consider the steps to be taken to offer a fitting reception to Sir B. Fuller on his arrival in Bombay, on behalf of the Mahomedan community. The Kazi Saheb was voted to the chair. Among those present were:—Navab Mulsin-ul-Mulk; Syed Sirdar Ali; Moolvi Rafiudin Ahmed; Syed Gulam-Mahomed Refai; Kazi Kabirudin; Haji Yusuf Haji Ismail; Ibrahim Abdul Sattar: Abdul Kadir Khat Khatay and others. It was resolved that a deputation of the following gentlemen be formed to wait upon His Honour at the Victoria Terminus Railway station:—Navab Imad-ul-Mulk, Syed Hussein Bilgirami C. I. E., Nawab Mohashin-ul-Mulk, Aga Mirza Mahomed Shirazi, Mr. M. H. Muckba, Haji Yusuf Haji Ismail, Khan Saheb Kazi Mahomed Ali Murgay, Kazi Saheb Mahomed Salle Londe, Mr. Abdul Minum Bakaza, Khatib of the Jumma Musjid, Moulvie Rafiudin Ahmed, Barrister at Law, Haji Ahmed Dewji, Nawabzada Nussarulla Khan, Mr. Bandeali Shivji, Mr. Kassumali Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy, Mr. Mahomed Usuf Khatkhate, Khan Bahadur A. R. Kadvani and Mr. Abdul Kadar Khatkhate. Nawab Syed Sardar Allikhan was elected President of the deputation. The train conveying His Honour will reach the Victoria Terminus at 12 noon Standard Time.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman brought the proceedings to an end.

The following telegrams have been exchanged.—

To His Honor Sir J. B. Fuller K. C. I. E., Passenger by Bombay up Mail Assassol Junction E. I. & B. N. R.

From Bombay Nawab Syed Sirdar Ali Khan, Chairman, Mahomedan Reception Committee.

Mahomedans of Western Presidency and of the City of Bombay desire to welcome on arrival and bid farewell to your Honor as mark of their respect and goodwill in appreciation of the invaluable and everlasting services rendered to the Mahomedan cause in general in India and to the Eastern Bengal in particular. I therefore beg to intimate that in anticipation of your kind permission a deputation has been formed to wait on your Honor at the Railway Station and also to bid God-speed at the Pier. Await your kind reply.

Bombay 23rd August.

(Sd.) SYED SIRDAR ALI KHAN,
Chairman, Mahomedan Reception Committee.

To Nawab Syed Sirdar Ali Khan.
Reception Committee.
From P. S. Moghal Serai, E. I.

His Honor will be very pleased to meet deputation.

THE ECONOMIC BANK.

Charge Against the Manager.

At Bow-street on August 10 before Sir Albert de Rutzen, Samuel Gurney Massey, fifty-six, of Highamroad, Woodford, was charged on a warrant with publishing and circulating a written statement which he knew to be false in material particulars, with intent to induce persons to entrus money to the Economic Bank, Limited, of which he was then managing director.

Detective-sergeant McPherson, of Scotland Yard, said he arrested the prisoner at his residence. When the warrant was read he said: "I wonder it was not by summons. I have done nothing that I am ashamed of."

Upon the application of Mr. Wallace, who appeared on behalf of the Public Prosecutor, the accused was remanded, his own recognisances being accepted.

MR. HALDANE'S ARMY SCHEME.

Parliamentary Paper.

THE following memorandum by the Secretary of State for War on Army Reorganization, dated July 30, 1906, has been issued as a Parliamentary paper [Cd. 2993.]:—

1. Since I made a statement on behalf of the Government on the 12th July there has been much discussion both in and out of Parliament upon the subject of Army reorganization. It will probably be convenient that I should briefly re-state the broad principles which underlie the propositions of the Government without repeating particulars of reductions already given in some detail.

2. The substance of these propositions is that increased economy and increased efficiency are no more in practice mutually exclusive conceptions than they are in logical theory. In order to see whether a reorganization is possible which shall combine the two principles a careful survey has been made of the Army as a whole, both of the Regular and of the Auxiliary Forces. The result has been to show that, in the case of the latter in particular, they have grown up haphazard, upon no principle, and with no definite purpose or function in a whole assigned to their constituent parts.

3. As regards the Regular Army, the survey has shown, that it contains a large number of services which are more or less of a civilian nature, and which soldiers agree could be efficiently performed in war by civilians, who give only a part of their time to military training in peace, and yet are willing to take a definite engagement to serve overseas, if necessary, on mobilization. The manning of the ammunition columns, certain transport, railway, supply, clerical, medical, and veterinary services, and much work done by artificers, *e. g.*, shoeing-smiths, wheel-wrights, &c., are instances to which this principle can be applied.

4. The question, therefore, which arose on the survey, was whether it was not possible, while reducing the size of the standing Regular Army—forming as it does to-day in organization almost entirely disconnected from the civilian population—to effect at once substantial economy, and at the same time, with a part of the money saved, to increase the total number of the persons capable of tendering effective military service to the nation by, substituting, in many instances what might be called an engagement on a militia basis for an engagement to devote exclusive time to service with the Regular Army. By giving effect to this principle it is possible not only that the number of Regulars available for fighting purposes should be augmented, and the organization of an expeditionary force be rendered more efficient, but that substantial money savings should also become practicable.

5. In some respects the political conditions of the time and themselves peculiarly to reconstruction on the lines indicated. No doubt, if the only military problem was how to send reinforcements to the troops in India the policy of having a very small force at home organised for expeditionary purposes, and a large unorganized mass of troops, out of which reinforcements could be evolved somewhat after the fashion pursued in the war in South Africa, would at least be deserving of consideration, even although open to grave objection from the want of cohesion of principle in the organization. But the change in the political circumstances of the day has made it possible, for the present, to divert, exclusive attention from the North-West frontier of India, and to consider other possible

battalions were ruined by being bled white of their best officers and men, before being called on, as units, to take the field. To obviate the necessity for this and to make provision for the maintenance of the Regular battalions, a depot battalion will, on mobilization, be formed for each Territorial Regiment, from which drafts to replace the waste of war may be furnished.

12. There is good reason to believe that the Imperial Yeomanry are prepared to adopt a new and more important part in the national military organization, and to accept, even though the result may be that their numbers may somewhat diminish, liability for service overseas in time of war. They will train, if this proposition is carried out, in their own units and with their own officers, with a view to assuming functions in the expeditionary force which, in the opinion of the General Staff, may will be entrusted to corps which will become a second line of Cavalry.

13. The question of providing officers and an efficient reserve of officers is of great importance and urgency. There is at present an alarming deficiency in the number of officers required on mobilization, and no serious attempt has hitherto been made to deal with this. It seems clear that no single avenue is sufficient along which to proceed in search of additional officers. For some time past the whole matter has been under close consideration, and it is hoped that it will be practicable shortly to make propositions which may lead, not only to the establishment of a reserve of officers for the Army generally, but to the filling up of the numerous vacancies in the officers' ranks of many branches of the Service, notably of the Militia.

14. So far the organization of an expeditionary force for service overseas is all that has been under consideration. To mobilise such a force, and to make provision to meet the wastage of war during the earlier stages of a serious campaign, practically the whole of the Regular troops in the United Kingdom and a large portion of the Militia and Yeomanry as well would be required. The amount of support and expansion we could hope to get from these sources would, therefore, be strictly limited in quantity. But suppose we were engaged in a war of great severity and of prolonged existence, what provision is made for further support, and for expansion, if necessary? The answer under present circumstances it that provision is deficient, so that it would be necessary should events like those of the South African war recur, to improvise both support and expansion, a process always highly unsatisfactory.

15. What the Government now aims at doing is to bring the Army nearer to the people in the localities, and get over this difficulty, first, by igiving full effect to the scheme of territorialization, intiated by Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Cardwell; and, secondly, by encouraging the people to adapt the Volunteer Forces, which they have raised somewhat haphazard, for the definite functions of support and expansion. Support should take the form of an organization which will enable the expeditionary force to leave these shores, certain that the neval fortresses and the points on the coast line which require garrisons would be adequately manned from Volunteer sources, and, further, that sufficient forces drawn from the Volunteers would be available to repel raids. But to enable them to fulfil such functions, the Volunteers must be more completely and more scientifically organized for war than they are at present, and the General Staff, keeping the object of support and expansion in view, are now preparing a scheme for giving the Volunteer Force a real war organization. The effect of an organization of this nature, when fully developed, should go far towards meeting present requirements, because it is certain that, if the mind of the nation is concentrated on the defence of its own interests, it will, if it is made possible for it by adequate preparation to do so, pour out in case of necessity very substantial numbers to the expansion as well as the support of the expeditionary army. This appears to be a truer method of expansion, not only in these islands, but throughout the Empire as a whole, than either an enormous standing army, or an attempt at importing legal obligation on men to go abroad. It must never be forgotten that the real purpose for which we might require men mainly defence of our frontiers across the seas, is wholly different from the home defence necessities of Continental nations.

16. Experience has shown that centralized forms of administration are not suitable for the purposes of citizen forces raised on a voluntary basis. Conditions which suit one district and one corps have a most dentrimental effect elsewhere. Moreover, centralization tends to stifle local effort. For a citizen organization local assistance is necessary, not to supersede those duties of command and training which, as in the Regular Army, must always remain in the hands of Brigade and Divisional Commanders, and ultimately of the General Officers Commanding-in-Chief but for the purpose of obtaining not only the men but the facilities for rifle practice and manœuvring which can only be got readily if, in each county, those who control possible rifle ranges and manœuvring grounds are interested in an organization in which they take pride as being in a large measure their own. Accordingly, the Government is considering he practicability of handing over certain business relating to territorial forces to County Associations, so formed as to bereally representative of local feeling, and of making them responsible for the civil administration of the Volunteer Forces locally raised and maintained.

17. Besides managing the affairs of the local Volunteer Forces, such Associations might serve a most useful purpose in fostering rifle clubs, cadet corps, and other semi-military bodies. which would be affiliated to the local forces. It is to be hoped, too, that they will be in a position to assist recruiting for the Regular Army that they will help those who have served their country abroad to obtain employment when they leave the Colours, and that they will generally look after Army interests in their own districts.

Briefly, the Associations should do much to develop local interest in the military forces of the Crown as a whole, and, through them, adequate machinery should, in time, be produced for dealing systematically with the patriotic efforts of the nation to help the Army in time of war. The want of any such machinery was keenly felt in the earlier stages of the South African campaign.

18. To sum up, the Government's proposal is that effort shall, in future, be mainly concentrated on the production of an expeditionary force immediately available for use overseas in war, with a territorial organization behind, capable of supporting and expanding it. The expeditionary force and its immediate supports will be administered directly by the military authorities the territorial part of the National Army by County Associations. The command and training of all forces will be in the hands of the General Officers Commanding-in-Chief. The schemes which will form the basis of their organization in peace, and of their allotment in war, will be prepared by the General Staff.

30th July, 1906. R. B. HALDANE.

APPENDIX.

APPROXIMATE numbers required for a force consisting of four Cavalry Brigades and six Divisions (of three brigades each), and to make good war wastage for 6 months.

I. The numbers, by arms, required for a force of four Cavalry Brigades and six Divisions, are as follows:—

	Officers.	Other ranks.
General Officers, Staff, and Special Appointments	265	1,132
Cavalry	490	28,752
Artillery	693	7,287
Engineers	268	77,183
Infantry	2,236	19,093
Army Service Corps	344	8,403
Royal Army Medical Corps	1,061	632
Army Veterinary Corps	117	1,587
Army Ordnance Corps	72	
Total	5,546	154,074

2. The following are the approximate numbers of the above who will be on a non-regular basis, *i. e.*, who will not require a continuous military training throughout the year:—

	All ranks.
Cavalry	3,340
Artillery	10,367
Engineers	2,425
Infantry	...
Army Service Corps	10,775
Royal Army Medical Corps	3,098
Army Veterinary Corps	541
Army Ordnance Corps	441
Total	30,857

* Six Yeomanry regiments to act as divisional Cavalry. The employment of more Yeomanry with the expeditionary force is under consideration.

3. There will not be sufficient Regulars and their Reservists to make good the war wastages, so it will be necessary to have recourse to Officers and men on a nonregular basis to complete the numbers required. It is estimated that the total numbers required to make good the war wastage for 6 months will be approximately as follows:—

	All ranks.
General Officers, Staff, and Special Appointments	40
Cavalry	4,581
Artillery	10,610
Engineers	1,673
Infantry	34,740
Army Service Corps	3,060
Royal Army Medical Corps	1,315
Army Veterinary Corps	84
Army Ordnance Corps	182
Total	56,285

NOTE 1.—The numbers shown in 2 and 3 represent requirements only. The numbers to be maintained in peace to meet these requirements would be considerably greater.

NOTE 2.—The numbers shown in the second table as on a non-regular basis consist partly of men trained on a Yeomanry or Militia basis, partly of Reservists paid retaining fees but not trained, and partly of civilians to be specially engaged on mobilization.

THE ADDRESS TO LORD MILNER.

WE have received from Sir Bartle Frere, honorary secretary to the General Committee of the "Public Address to Viscount Milner," the following copies of the letter of the Duke of Somerset, the chairman of the Address Committee to Lord Milner, conveying to the latter the public Address, and of Lord Milner's reply:—

"35 Grosvenor-square, July 31, 1906.

"My dear Lord Milner,—I feel it a great privilege, as chairman of its committee, to offer for your acceptance this Address to yourself, which has, as you will see, been most abundantly signed, and which is the outcome of a very strong and entirely spontaneous feeling of admiration and gratitude towards you on the part of an immense multitude of your fellow-countrymen.

"The strong wish of the public at first had been to show their feelings in some more substantial form than this, and it was only when we learnt of your insuperable reluctance to anything of the kind that we fell back upon an Address.

"It has been most anxiously desired that nothing should be done which could at all seem to bear any flavour of party politics, and for this reason we have without demur acquiesced in your wish that the Address should be sent to you privately, in place of being offered for your acceptance at a public gathering.

"Amongst the signatories are representatives of every walk of life. Names of world-wide celebrity as those of sagacious public men, distinguished administrators, masters of the sciences, the arts, and the professions, and great industrial and business leaders, are found alongside those of thousands of others who, in varied positions and callings, are all equally alert to recognize great public virtues, and to do honour to one who, under circumstances of unprecedented stress and difficulty, has served our Sovereign and Empire with the highest ability and the most unwearied zeal.

"It will interest you to know that the number of the signatures (adult males only) exceeds 370,000, and that an analysis of the 366,420 hitherto examined gives the following results:—

Peers, and county and municipal authorities	3,564
Ministers of religion and members of learned societies	9,545
Professional men	44,535
Bankers, brokers, merchants, shipowners, &c.	36,252
Landed proprietors and other independent gentlemen	35,721
Farmers, county and parish officers, &c.	29,732
Clerks	53,809
Tradesmen	49,314
Tradesmen's *employes*	14,769
Working men	89,179

"A short record of the whole has been inscribed on silver tablets, in a small casket, of which also we beg your acceptance.

"It is a further pleasure for me, and a great one, to have been asked to convey to you a separate Address of appreciation and gratiutide from the inhabitants of Natal, who many months ago begged that when it was ready we would offer it with our own.

"Its signatories number nearly 3,000 men, out of a very small white population, and letters inform us that had not so large a portion of Natal's manhood been just then away from their homes, defending them from threatened dangers, the number who signed it would have been far greater.

"That this Empire may never lack, in her moments of need, men imbued with a high-souled devotion to duty, and that she may never fail to appreciate their worth, is, my dear Lord Milner, the hope of all those who have now recorded their admiration of your great services to our King, our country, and the Empire to which we all belong.—Believe me, &c.—"SOMERSET."

"Sutton Courtney, August 4, 1906.

"My dear Duke of Somerset,—It is very difficult for me to express adequately the feeling with which I have received the Address, and your kind letter accompanying it. I can only say, without the slightest affectation, that to be the recipient of such a token of respect and goodwill from hundreds of thousands of my fellow-countrymen is a distinction altogether beyond my deserts. I am quite aware that I owe it much less to any merit of my own than to the resentment felt at some of the attacks made upon me, which were regarded not only as unfair to the particular individual who was subjected to them, but as injurious to the public service generally. Still, it remains a great and singular honour to be, from whatever cause, the object of such a remarkable demonstration of public sympathy.

"I am at a loss how best to convey to all those who have signed the address the expression of my deep gratitude for their kindness. A public meeting—which I am glad that your committee agree with me in thinking inappropriate—would not have served the purpose, for not one in a hundred of those who joined in the address could possibly have attended it. I only hope that, by means of this letter, I may be able to reach at least a large proportion of them.

"My thanks are due, in a special measure, to you and the other members of the committee, as well as to the honorary secretaries, one of whom, Sir Bartle Frere, was the first to suggest some memorial of this nature, and on whom the main burden of the work has fallen. It has appeared to many people peculiarly appropriate, and it has certainly been peculiarly gratifying to me, that this movement in my favour originated with the bearer of a name so honoured as that of Bartle Frere in the annals of South Africa and of the Empire—the name too of one who, in his day, was exposed to much undeserved, though transient, obloquy, but whose fame now rests on very sure foundations.

"But all the efforts of the committee and the secretaries would have been inadequate to cope with such a mass of business as the preparation of the Address has involved, had they not had the assistance of many hundreds of volunteer workers, men and women, throughout the country. I know that little or no effort has been made to beat up signatures. But the mere task of receiving the names of those who came forward, of seeing them properly entered on the sheets, and of forwarding these thousands of separate sheets, when filled up, to headquaters, must have cost much time and trouble. Heavy work, too, must have remained to do, when the sheets had been received, in arranging them and preparing them for the binder, as well as in making that analysis of the signatures with which you have been kind enough to furnish me, and which adds so greatly to the interest and value of the Address. This too, I understand, was the work of volunteers, busy men, who devoted the spare hours of many days to the laborious task. I should not wish them, or any of those who in one way or another have assisted in making the Address the truly remarkable document which it is, to think that I was unappreciative of their kind and devoted labours.

"The result will, I trust, be a satisfaction to them as well as to myself. I do not believe there has ever been a memorial of this kind so interesting from the number and character of its signatures, so well arranged, or, despite its great bulk, so manageable and convenient for purposes of reference. I feel that, as its possessor, I shall be the envy of all collectors of autographs, present and future.

"One word in conclusion with regard to the Address from Natal, which you have also forwarded to me. This is not the first, nor will it be the last, demonstration of public support to reach me from South Africa. During the last three or four months I have received from various parts of that country a number of resolutions of a similar tenor, and the general Address from Cape Colony, which I understand bears upwards of 20,000 signatures, is even now on its way. But I am none the less touched by the fact that so many people in Natal should have had the time and thought to send me this proof of their regard in the very midst of the terrible crisis through which Natal has been passing, but which is now, I am glad to think, happily over.

"I only trust that they and all my other old friends and fellow-workers in South Africa will believe that no personal annoyances which I may have suffered have affected me to anything like the same extent as the trials and dangers to which South Africa is once more being exposed, and which make her immediate future such an anxious one. The greatest comfort, indeed, which I derive from the many evidences of sympathy and esteem that have been vouchsafed to me lies in the hope that they will strengthen any influence which, as a private citizen, I may still be able to exercise for the benefit of the country, in which it has been my privilege to devote the best years of my life to the services of our Sovereign and of the Empire."—"Believe me etc.,—"MILNER."

The text of the Address to Lord Milner was as follows:—

"To the Right Honourable Viscount Milner,—We, the undersigned, desire to place on record our high appreciation of the services rendered by your Lordship in Africa to the Crown and Empire."

Sir Bartle Frere states that Cape Colony is sending a separate Address, which will contain over 20,000 signatures, and will be offered to Lord Milner in a few days time.

So far as the committee know, their request was carried out that no public meetings should be held in England for the purpose of forwarding this Address. The firm of accountants who analysed the signatures were, we are informed, very much struck with the evident genuineness of all of the signatures. Several corporate bodies and associations sent their adhesion, as a body, to this Address, but not having given their numbers these have not been added on to the total number of signatures which are given.

The wording of the Natal Address is as follows:—"We, the signatories hereto, being residents in the Colony of Natal, desire to express our appreciation of the great services rendered to South Africa and the Empire by Viscount Milner, and to place on record our conviction that, by his untiring devotion and conspicuous ability, this country was enabled to surmount the greatest crisis in its history."

The sheets of signatures will be bound up into about 30 volumes.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

SHORT-WAISTED COATS.

"As a general rule," writes a correspondent in Paris, "I find it very easy to adapt my astes to the fashions and fancies of the immediate moment, but I cannot, and will not, peak—or write—one single word in favour of the exaggeratedly short-waisted coats that are to much worn this season by ultra-smart women. They are simply horrible from every point of view! "These little coats are invariably made with short basques, and the waist-line disports itself half-way up the figure—measuring from neck to waist. These coats are as absurd as they are unbecoming, and it is impoisble to imagine how they came to be so popular. As a rule they are only worn by women who delight in adopting extreme novelties, but these dear women exist in large numbers in Paris, and visitors to the Gay City are very apt to copy anything that looks like a real novelty.

EMPIRE COAT.

"Since the introduction of Empire styles we have had a decided tendeney toward short-waistedness. One of the popular styles of the pay is a semi-Empire, semi-Princesse robe, short-waisted and at the same time tight-fitting from the bust down. On very slender figures this latter robe does not look amiss, but the short-waisted coat! Nothing could be more grotesque or more unbecoming. For thin materials—such as crepe de Chine, mousseline de soie, or voile a semi-Empire, semi-Princesse arrangement is quite possible. From just below the bust to a little above the hips the material is either finely tucked or very finely gathered, and in this way something like a wide 'Swise' belt is made on the material itself. As I have said, the effect is not at all bad when the wearer of the gown is of exceedingly slender proportions, and when the material is of the slightest and most pliable texture. At the same time, I do not recommend this style, because it makes great demands on the ability of the dressmaker and at best the effect is hardly so good as it would have been if a deep belt had been simply added instead of being made in the stuff itself."

GROTESQUE COATEES.

"I am sorry to say that an immense number of exaggeratedly short-waisted coatees are being made. These coatees have grotesque basques, and they are as unbecoming as possible but without doubt they will be very much worn in the coming autumn. They are not 'Empire,' but they possess all the worst qualities of that style—and none of its attractions. Imagine a child's coat worn by a grown-up woman, the sleeves being of a proper size and cut, but the garment itself having basques which commenced half way up the backbone. "Recently at a big garden party I saw a particularly charming woman exploiting one of these horrors. The whole costume was made of fine white canvas, with incrustations of Venetian guipure, and the skirt was a model of all that a well ordered skirt ought to be. There was a delicious blouse of fragile muslin and Valenciennes, and also—a ridiculous little coatee, with the waist line cutting the backbone in two, and with large revers in the Directoire style. It seemed such a pity to spoil what otherwise would have been a really lovely gown, but when fashion leads most women follow unquestioningly. "All this summer in Paris—there has been a tendency towards short-waisted bodices and jackets. When I say 'short-waisted' I do not mean the 'Empire' shortness, but we have had a rage for costumes that were neither Princesse nor Empire, but which, nevertheless, were a melange of the two. If you can imagine a tight-fitting Princesse robe cut on Empire principles you will have the gown I am now trying to describe: like the short-waisted coatees, it was eminently unbecoming, but it had—and has—an immense vogue. I particularly dislike the Princesse a l'Empire, but even at its worst it is better than the grotesque coatees."

WEST HAM POOR LAW SCANDAL.

The Prosecution of a Contractor.

AT West Ham Sessions on August 10 Councillor H. E. Bond, of Leyton, a contractor to the West Ham Board of Guardians, again answered the charge of obtaining a valuable security—namely, a cheque for £3,057, from the West Ham Guardians last January. Mr. Bodkin again prosecuted on behalf of the Treasury, and Mr. C. C. Sharman appeared for the defendant.

Mr. Gungave evidence regarding the supply of coal to the defendant. After the L. G. B. inquiry witness said that he was asked by defendant to give a certificate for a certain quantity of coal stated on a paper which defendant produced. Witness understood that the figures represented deliveries at the workhouse. The quantity was in excess of what witness had supplied defendant, and he refused to give the certificate asked for. Defendant said he had got through the inquiry all right, and that several of the Guardians had complimented him on that. Defendant seemed quite happy with himself when he asked for the certificate. Witness gave him the actual supplies from June 30 to April 7. They amounted to 1,249 tons 6 cwt. of Welsh coal. From September 27 up to April 7 witness supplied 1,003 tons 11 cwt, of that quantity. During the months of October, November and December, 427 tons 17 cwt. of coal was despatched from Aberdare. This year the monthly quantities were: January, 143 tons 9 cwt.; February, 177 tons 10 cwt.; March, 106 tons 8 cwt.; and a few days of April 105 tons 2 cwt. Witness contracted for "beans," and defendant's contract was for "nuts." "Beans" were smaller than "nuts" and "nuts" were about a shilling more expensive. He quoted the lowest possible price to defendant for middle Duffryn coal, in view of getting the contract from the Guardians. Witness had 3d. per ton profit on the estimate against 6d, which he would have charged anybody else. Defendant got the contract.

At the close of the case for the prosecution, Mr. Bodkin asked that defendant should be committed for trial to the Central Criminal Court for obtaining a cheque for £3,057 1s. 6d. on January 18, and for attempting to obtain £1,229 13s. 11., being the price of 1,204 tons of coal, which was in excess of what was received by the Guardians, and which, he contended, was proved by the evidence.

Mr. Sharman asked for an adjournment, and pointed out, as one of the matters which ought to be investigated, that the figures of the witness Gunn and those of the railway company's witnesses differed by about 100 tons.

Mr. Bodkin opposed the application.

END OF THE POSTAL STRIKE.

Men Resume Duty.

From the usual working system in the Post Office is in force, and the men who had come down from the outlying districts were paid up and sent away yesterday. They were given a remuneration, with the sanction of the Director of Post Offices, of Rs. 5 per head and eight annas extra per diem with free passage.

The usual working system has now been restored and the stress and strain on the heavily worked postal officials and clerical staff, which was borne in a manner well-worthy of the crisis is duly appreciated.

When your vitality is low, you are miserable all the time.

You are languid and depressed, your nerves are weak, and your appetite is poor. Read what

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

did for the invalid daughter of a grateful mother:

"My daughter had for a long time been troubled with violent headaches and sleeplessness. She was pale, had no appetite, and was losing flesh rapidly. She tried various remedies, but received no benefit until she commenced using Ayer's Sarsaparilla. After taking half a bottle she began to feel better. By a continued use of this medicine her appetite returned, her cheeks began to fill out and show color, she gained in strength, her headaches disappeared, she slept better, and now says she feels like a new person."

There are many imitation Sarsaparillas. Be sure you get "AYER'S."

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

FOOTPRINTS LEADING TO DETECTION.

Clever Bhil Dacoits.

ON the Appellate Side of the High Court, the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston and the Hon. Mr. Justice Heaton have disposed of appeals preferred by Somia walad Gajia and three others, who were in July last convicted by Mr. C. Fawcett, Sessions Judge of Ahmednagar, of dacoity and were sentenced each to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

The four accused were all young Bhils, the first of whom was a resident of Tondoli in the Nizam's dominions, and the other three were residents of the adjacent village of Jainapur. They were charged with dacoity on the highway between the two villages of Khamgaon and Kalegaon in the Newasa taluka of the Ahmednagar District on the evenining of the 17th March last. The complainant Damodar, a sweetmeat-seller, who resided at Khamgaon, had gone to the bazaar at Kalegaon on that day. He left the place after sunset, and commenced his returned journey with his brother Vithu and one Bapu. When they had gone about a mile, and were getting near the boundary line between the two villages, a man suddenly appeared in front of him, armed with a sword, and told him to stop. He was shortly afterwards joined by five others, most of whom had light sticks in their hands. Complainant and his companions offered no resistance to being robbed of any property the thieves chose to take, and no violence was offered to any of them. Bapu and Vithu had practically nothing with them worth stealing, but the complainant had about 27 seers of sweetmeats, grain, etc., with him, loaded on a pony. This was poured into an old dhotar, which was taken from the complainant's head, and taken away along with cash and miscellaneous articles that had also been put in the bundle on the pony. On the thieves making off with the lot, complainant and his companions resumed their journey to Khamgaon. There the complainant informed the patel of the cacoity, and the latter lost no time in starting off in search of the offenders. From the scene of the offence, the footprints of six persons were traced through various villages across the Godavri into the Nizam's dominions. Following them up to Savkhed, the gunny bag purse, which was part of the stolen property, was found, showing that they were on the right tracks. The footprints were traced on to the limits of Tondoli, where they splint up into two separate tracks, that of four persons going towards Jaimpur, and that of two persons to Tondoli. The patel of Khamgaon, with some other patels who had joined him, followed the latter track, which led up to the Bhilwada in the village. There the accused No. 1 was found, and soon after the other three accused were found in a neighbouring village. Accused Nos. 2, 3, and 4 offered to produce part of the stolen property, and led the way to a tree in a field, from under which, each produced a bundle of sweetmeats concealed beneath stones. These sweetmeats were identified by complainant as part of his stolen property. Other property was also produced. Accused No. 1 took the patels to a stream, about a mile from the village and there dug out from the sand another bundle of sweetmeats, etc., which the complainant also identified as his, including the cloth in which it was wrapped. The above facts was fully proved by the prosecution evidence. Mr. Fawcett remarked that the conduct of the police patel of Khamgaon, in so promptly proceeding to investigate the offence at night, by which means the footprints were traced out and the offenders so speedily discovered, was deserving of high commendation, and Mr. Fawcett suggested that he should be rewarded by the District Magistrate. The accused were convicted and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for two years each.

Their lordships, on a consideration of all the evidence, summarily dismissed the appeals.

A ZANZIBAR APPEAL.

Ignorant and Illiterate Litigants.

In the High Court, the Hon. Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman, have disposed of an appeal filed by Khoja Jani Lalji, as vakil of his Highness the Aga Khan, in Zanzibar, the original plaintiff and appellant, against his brother, Khoja Saleh Lalji, original defendant and respondent. Mr. D. N. Bahadurji, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the plaintiff and appellant; Mr. R. R. Desai, pleader, appeared for the defendant and respondent. Plaintiff had sued the defendant in the Court of Mr. Lindsay-Smith, Judge of his Brittanic Majesty's Court in Zanzibar, for the restitution of two pieces of land in Chak-Chak alleged to be the property of the Aga Khan. The Judge gave his judgment on 14th October, 1904.

In the course of it Mr. Lindlay-Smith observed, there were no vakils on either side. As the parties were small shop-keepers, ignorant and illiterate men inexperienced in the regular routine of the Courts of Law, or in the procedure governing the conduct of a case, necessarily the suit took more the form of an inquiry than of a proper and regular trial. Neither side producing witness, the Court, taking advantage of the presence of most of the Chak-Chak Khojas during the proceedings, called them, and elicited from them a certain amount of evidence. The case should really have been tried by the Magistrate; but as religious feelings were involved, it was transferred, at the Magistrate's request, from his file to the Court-list. Plaintiff's holding a power-of-attorney from the Aga Khan was not disputed by the defendant. His complaint was, that the defendant had possession of certain property, which he was wrongfully withholding from him, the plaintiff, as the agent of the Aga Khan. This property consisted of two Shambas of plots of land. One was used as a burial-ground, and containd a number of tombs; it was not in possession of any one except the dead; it was a place in which the dead of both the rival sects of Khojas, represented by the parties to the suit, were being interred for many years past. The other piece of land was stated to have been left by Poonja Sathoo. Plaintiff contended that it was left in gift to the Ismaili Jamat; while the defendant contended, contrarily, that it had been left to Ithna-Ashri Jamat as "wakf," on which Abasali, the son of the donor, was to have built a mosque of the Jamat in question. As he could not do so owing to pecuniary difficulties, it was let to the Friend's Industrial Mission. The title to any of these Shambas not having been established by evidence, the suir was dismissed with costs.

In pronouncing the judgment of the Appeal Court, the learned Chief Justice observed, that it was stated by Mr. Bahadurji, counsel for the appellant, that the learned Judge in the Lower Court had misconceived the claim: it was not instituted to establish title, but to vindicate the plantiff's title to possession. Surely, the case was not presented to the Zanzibar Court in this form; however, the Judges of the High Court were quite prepared to deal with it in appeal on this footing. Now, to succeed in a suit for recovery of possession, it was necessary to show that the person from whom the possession was sought, was actually and in fact in the possession. There was no evidence that the defendant was in the possession of the two Shambas in question. Such evidence as there was on the point, suggested the inference that somboly interested in the Mission might be in possession of a part of the property. This clearly was not sufficient to show that the defendant had that kind of possession, which was necessary to be proved satisfactorily in a suit, based solely on the point of possession. Therefore, even in this form the plaintiff must fail.

The decree of the Lower Court was confirmed with costs.

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A SAFE REMEDY FOR ALL SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has 40 years' reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever, the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For

SCROFULA,	BAD LEGS,
SCURVY	BLOTCHES,
ECZEMA,	SPOTS,
BLOOD POISON,	BLACKHEADS.
ULCERS,	PIMPLES,
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,	AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

it is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL I TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes:—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.'"—June 13, 1903.

IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—"We have seen hosts of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor*, the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say: "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can, with the utmost confidence, recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally."

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It is pure throughout, fragrantly perfumed, emollient, and antiseptic, (10% crystal carbolic). It quickly removes dust and dirt, takes away the unpleasant effects of perspiration, and leaves instead a delicious feeling of thorough purification.

Sold by local Chemists and Storekeepers.

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MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies.

A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of Ladies always have a box of Martin's Pills in the house, as on the first sign of any IRREGULARITY of the System a timely dose will be administered. Then, whegularity of the System a timely dose will be administered. Then, whegularity of the System a timely dose will be administered. Then, whegularity

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, AUGUST 10.

THE PRECIOUS BABE.

THE Canadian Indians, who have come to England to have an audience of his Majesty, will find him more conversant with their ways than are the majority of the royal entourage. For the King has seen them in their own homes in the West. In any event, their visit will be less embarrassing to their "Great White Father" than was that of the Swazis to the late Queen. "We come, O Great Mother," said the spokesman, "to bring to you our babe. Take him, O Mother, to thy knees; fold him to thy breast." The Queen looked with amazement upon the sable company. "But where is the child?" she asked. "I don't see him." "Where is he?" "Here, O Mother" answered the orator, gravely—here he is, and he led forward by the hand a bouncing black, six foe thigh, and weighing as much as two ordinary men.

WORK FOR THE B. L. A.

While Sir Theodore Martin is in retreat, a refugee from the noise of the motor-buses, he would place the rest of his fellows under obligation to him if he would think out ways and means whereby the Society for the Betterment of London may apply practical means to the suppression of the noises which make London life hideous. Charles Dickens tried and failed. He, with a number of other eminent men, "professors and practitioners of one or other of the Arts and Sciences," wrote in rapture to Mr. Michael Bass thanking him for his efforts to suppress street music, "brazen performers on brazen instruments, beaters of drums, grinders of organs, bangers of banjos, clashers of cymbals, worriers of fiddles, and bellowers of ballads." In vain was the hope of these optimists. Several of them, like Sir Theodore, were put to flight. Driven to distraction, they could not earn their bread in London—they had to take their work into the country.

FALSE SECURITY.

But what a delusion is this idea of the country for quiet! You do not have motor-buses or milk-carts, it is true. But the blackguard voices of nature's choir are against you. Cows which cultivate the vile habit of losing their calves bellow of the achievement twenty-four hours a day. Cocks crow with the advent of each hour of the night and startle dogs into frenzies of barking which last until the birds get up. These fatuous creatures chortle and chuckle, for the first half-hour of their waking moments, of the worms they mean to catch; go and eat them, then come back and make another song about it. And sheep bleat until you hate the misguided man who killed the last English wolf. Of course, in the country you do as the country does: you have your bedroom windows wide open, with the result that country moths with country vigour dash into your apartment, and butt and thump around in every corner which the buzz of flies and wasps does not make too noisy for even these blundering bats. Mr. Burbank converts turnips into orchids; why cannot the world find a Burbank who will evolve mute cows and cocks, dogs which do not bark, and cats which court without bagpipe obbligato!

A TALE OF THREE CITIES.

Noise is the only evil thing Chicago cannot can. Here is a schedule of their licensed uproar and its hours: Organs, 8. a.m. to 8 p.m.; fish horns, sunrise to sunset; knife-grinders, 7 a.m. to 9 p.m.; junkmen, 6 a.m. to 10 p.m.; hucksters' and pedlars' cries, 5 a.m. to midnight; trollybells, whistles, heavy cartage, steel transportation, movement of cattle and horses, midnight to midnight. Chicago will not answer for the rest cure. Dresden seems to be the most promising. According to Mr. F. H. Bassenge, our Consul there, barrel-organs and street cries are forbidden generally in the streets of German cities, but of Dresden in particular. If we wish to remain in England there is Portsmouth, where the humane city fathers proceed against the ruffians who permit cocks to crow and dogs to bark after night has fallen. How Carlyle would have loved the Corporation of Portsmouth!

BONE OF CONTENTION.

Motorists have to decide for themselves whether Richmond Park is to remain open to them; speed is the determining factor. Few places in England have caused more bad blood between the public and the authorities than this "terrestrial paradise," as one of its admirers has called it. Charles I. enclosed the ground and put a wall round it, in defiance of the advice of his ministers and of public opinion. The Parliament seized it upon his execution, and gave it to the City of London, who at the Restoration made it over to Charles II., assuring him that "the City had only kept it as stewards for his Majesty." The park degenerated into a bog and a harbour for deerstealers, until Sir Robert Walpole, having persuaded George II. to buy out the Hyde family, to whom it had been presented by Queen Anne, spent a great sum in draining and restoration. Then new troubles began. The Princess Amelia, succeeding Lord Orford as Ranger, meant to have the whole place to herself.

KING DEMOS'S RIGHTS.

She shut up the park, and restricted admittance to a few of her privileged friends. Petitions were heaped upon her, she disregarded them, and was successful, through mismanagement of the case against her, when the matter was brought to trial in the courts. The public had no right to a road for carts and coaches. King Demos was not, however, wholly vanquished. The Princess meant to keep out pedestrians. A couple of men, therefore, endeavoured to enter the park. The door was violently shut in their faces. They brought their action and won this time. The question now was, Should the public have access by way of a door, or make entry with the assistance of a ladder? There must be some barrier to keep the deer from straying. A door, thought the successful claimants, might have a lock put on it. A ladder was the thing—that courted attention, and was a palpable advertisement of public right of entry. A ladder was put there, but the staves were so far apart that none but contortionists could scale it. The matter was again taken before a judge. "I have observed it myself," said this excellent man, "and I desire that it shall be so constructed that not only old men and children, but old women too, may be able to get up."

A COMMON-SENSE FORTUNE.

The housefly is mainly responsible, according to a Lancashire doctor, for an epidemic which is raging among the infant population of the cotton county. The trouble arises from the fact that the flies have access to the milk supply of the house. But the liability does not begin and end there; dairies expose their milk just as butchers expose their meat, confectioners their sugary wares, and the butterman his stock. The potter is responsible for the open topped cream-jug now in use. He provides a cover for the poor man's cheese, but none for his butter or milk of sugar. The poor woman must have her table displayed according to set pattern, and it would be woefully unfashionable not to have an open cream-jug, even though flies do carry corruption and the germs of disease into its contents. There is a fortune for the man who will place on the market a cheap fly-proof jug, and gratitude as profound as that which same creatures owe to the dress-maker who first popularised short walking skirts.

THE SILENT WATCHERS.

Visitors to London springing into hansoms and growlers to drive in haste from the railway termini, will little suspect that they are under a system of benevolent police surveillance. Such, however, is the case. With the exception of Waterloo, where for some reason the practice is not observed, all the main line stations have their secret police to check cabby and his fares. Unobserved by the hurrying tripper, a constable stands at the main exit to jot down the number of each cab passing out, and the address given him by the driver. No matter whether your destination be Whitechapel or Mayfair, you are booked. Go to Scotland Yard, give them the time at which you left the station three years or more ago, and they will tell you where you went. Each year 270,000 fares are registered in this way at St. Pancras alone. All are entered upon a docket, which sets forth the time of departure, number of the cab, and the goal of the passenger. Each day's sheets are filed at Scotland Yard for further reference, so that any loss of gear can be traced, the movements of any suspect investigated.

LAWFUL POACHING.

Paterfamilias had shepherded his little party in safety to the end of their day's adventure, and while waiting for the homeward train, ordered light refreshments. His knowledge of domestic accounts told him that the biscuits which the waiter brought cost 6d. per pound of, say, fifty. The price which he was now charged was to yield the refreshment rooms about 560 per cent. profit. None of the party desired to eat the biscuits, and the heart of paterfamilias swelled within him. "If I leave these biscuits," he mused, "they will be produced, at the same price, for the next man who asks for light refreshments. My plain duty as a citizen is to prevent such an outrage. I'll take them, if I have to make the canary chew them." And he put them into his pocket, where already was a store of edibles. As he did so he looked up the mirror and saw the mournful accusative eye of the waiter upon him. Detected in his legitimate piracy, paterfamilias blushed, and had no word with which to answer that waiter who sidled in to murmur, "Biscuits, sir?"

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

'The Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin" writer Lady Constance Howard, Countess of Westmeath, says: "It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial Luxury for the toilet, bath and nursery and leaves the skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition. Delicately perfumed. All Chemists, Stores, etc., sell it.

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MARVELLOUS PREPARATION.

Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for all Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
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Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites.
Invigorating in Hot Climates. Cleans Plate and Jewellery.
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AFTER all, this is the most important point to you. Have you lost the old time energy and ambition? Are you ailing in any way from Weakness, Nervousness or a Disordered Liver and Stomach? Have you any pains or aches of the body or limbs? To be brief are you as well as you would like to be? Is your health as good as it was? Write to me fully if you feel anything wrong with you, advice will be found invaluable and it will cost you nothing.

Cook's Electric Body Battery

is a Battery that stands strictly on its merits which needs no drugs assistance and will not fail to cure you if you use it right. It has cured many people, some of which were, apparently, uncurable cases. In such troubles as Lumbago, Rheumatic Pains and aches, Weak Back and Nervous Disorders, it is of the utmost value, in fact any trouble which is the result of the lack of that force which is so essential to every human being, Electric Force yields quickly to the invigorating influence.

Bombay.

"DEAR SIR,—

Since I got your battery, I have been in good health. My health is improving daily I am truly a new man. For your pleasure I take the interest of writing you these few lines for publication as my true letter. Again thanking you, I am, gentlemen, Yours very truly,"

(Original letter will be shown to those who call)

Send me your name and address if you are a sickly person, and I will send you free of charge a standard book on Electricity as applied for curing diseases. Call if convenient. Our offices are open daily from 9-30 A.M. to 6 P.M. Consultation is free.

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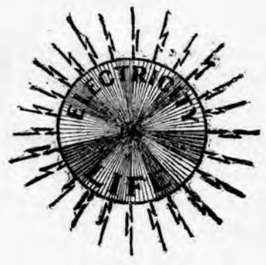
"WAS SUPPOSED NEVER TO WALK AGAIN."
PARALYZED FOR 3 YEARS!



THINK OF IT? 3 years in bed, unable to move now walks. Mrs. ROBERTS' letter tells the whole story:—

7, CONTRACTORS' BUILDING,
CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY,
7th September, 1905.

DR. A. T. SANDEN.

SIR,

This is a true and candid statement which I wish to be made known to the Public at large about your Herculex.

I was paralysed for a period of three years and unable to leave my bed; I had the advice of many experienced Doctors, but of no avail; and they all gave me the same reply that I would never walk; and I also tried many drugs. At last I gave up all hopes of ever walking again, when I saw an Advertisement in the "Times of India" concerning your Herculex and its wonderful cure, so I made up my mind to see you personally about my sickness.

After seeing you, my hopes revived a little, but I still had a doubt, until I brought the Herculex and wore it; to my surprise and joy, I was able to walk about the house by holding to things as I passed them; after two months' use I was able to go for a change and back with the help of my daughter, aged fourteen, and up-to date I am doing remarkably well and hope soon to be perfectly well, though you did not expect to find a change before the end of six months.

I am, indeed, thankful to you for your care and kind attention, and your Herculex Belt is a wonderful cure, which I hope will benefit many more sufferers same as I was.

Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) B. ROBERTS.

This needs no comment. Judge for yourself after cures like this It will pay you to investigate my system of treatment. All consultations are free! If you are unable to call, write for my latest works on electrical treatment, which will be mailed you free on receipt of your name and address.

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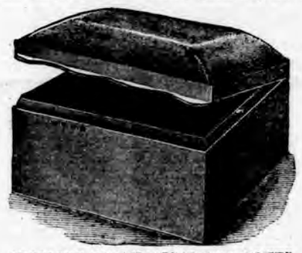

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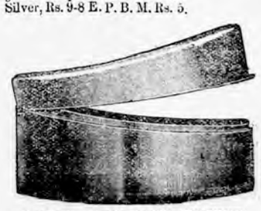

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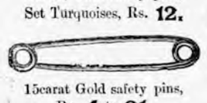

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The Bombay Gazette.

SUPPLEMENT

BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, AUGUST 25, 1906.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, AUGUST 23.

SECURITIES—

2½ per cent. Consols	87 9/16	=	+ 1/16
2 per cent. Rentes	97 3/4	=	unchanged
2½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan	104 3/4	=	+ 1/4
2½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	65 1/8	=	unchanged

SILVER—

Spot in London	30 7/8	=	+ 1/16
2 months hence	30 3/4	=	unchanged
Spot in New York	66 3/4	=	+ 1/8

EXCHANGES—

Paris cheques	25·18 1/2	=	+ 1
Berlin cheques	20·47 3/4	=	+ 3/4
New York Demand	4·84 1/2	=	+ 1/8

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England	3 1/2 pr. ct.	=	unchanged
3 months' sight Bank Bills	3 3/8 "	=	"
6 months' sight Bank Bills	3 5/8 "	=	"
3 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	3 5/8 "	=	+ 1/8
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	4 "	=	+ 1/8

INTEREST—

Day to day loans	2 3/8 "	=	unchanged
7 day market loans	2 3/8 "	=	"

SUGAR—

German granulated of India. Double bags 11 10 1/2 Oct.-Dec. sellers firm.

WHEAT—firm

RAPESEED—

Yellow Guzerat 51 1/2 + 1/2 A.-S. sellers firm

LINSEED—

Linseed Bold 44 1/8 A.-S. sellers quieter

COFFEE—

Coffee in New York 8 3/8.

IN LIVERPOOL—

Cotton Market closed	quiet
East Indian	dull
Manchester	quiet
Total Sales	5,000
Spot	3·34 —10
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	10 1/4
Sold on speculation and for Export	300
Imports	7, 00
Futures closed	easier

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
4·99	4·93	4·91
—9	—9	—8
Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
4·91	4·92	4·93
—8	—8	—9
Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apr.	Apr.-May.
4·95	4·96	4·98
—9	—9	—9

Receipts at U. S. Ports	7,000
Do. last year	11,000
Exports to Great Britain	3,000
Do. do. Continent	nil

IN NEW YORK—

Spot	9·90
Futures, month of Dec.	8·93—17
Do. month of March	9·17—18

* Declined owing to bearish interior movement and to bear pressure and bulls unloading.

IN NEW ORLEANS—

Spot	9 1/2—3/8
Futures, month of Oct.	8·93—17
Do. month of Dec.	8·95—17
Tone at close	steady.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 23 August.

Cotton	589	bales.
Wheat	2,248	cwts.
Linseed	1,456	do
Rape, Rai and Mustard	2,581	do
Gingellyseed	246	do
Poppyseed	1,187	do
Groundnuts	7	do
Castorseed	2,074	do
Rice	937	do
Myrabollams	900	do
Cottonseed	3,055	do
Mowraseed	1,794	do
Gram	431	do
Jeowar	739	do
Maize	nil	

BOMBAY, FRIDAY, AUGUST 24.

Tenders for the Bombay Port Trust loan of 15 lakhs for sixty years, and 6 lakhs for thirty years were opened on the 22nd inst. The aggregate amount of tenders received was Rs. 69,76,500, for the 60 years loan tenders at Rs. 102 3/16 were accepted in full, the average rate of allotment being Rs. 102-8-8. The loan of 1905 was allotted at Rs. 104-10-3 and that of 1904 at Rs. 104-8-7. For the 30 years loan tenders at Rs. 101 9/16 were accepted in full, the average rate of allotment being Rs. 102.

Throughout the week the rainfall has increased over a large tract of land and crop prospects, which have been very favorable since the monsoon set in, have distinctly improved. The Bombay Presidency has not had such good prospects for several years past and unless we have some unforeseen disaster, the coming season should prove an excellent one. Cotton is flourishing in all districts, and a very large crop is now almost assured, throughout Kathiawar, Guzerat and Khandeish. From the Barsee districts also, accounts to hand are iminently satisfactory.

Excellent reports are also coming in from the Berars, Central Provinces, Central India, the United Provinces and Rajputana. From the Punjab alone complaints are received. The first sowings were destroyed by insects, and the second sowings were greatly curtailed.

The first forecast of the sesamum (gingelly seed) crop has been issued. The total area excluding the United Provinces from which the report has not yet been received) is 15,89,200 acres against 16,94,900 acres last year. A decrease is reported from all Provinces, except Bombay, which records an increase of 1,84,000 acres, or 54·1 per cent. There has been a falling off in this crop during the last two years, but with the favourable rains of this year considerable improvement may be expected season a [illegible] area.

ed in the Bombay [illegible]

COTTON.

The downward movement in the American crop reported last week, has been somewhat checked since our last mail report. This is probably due to an improved demand at the rates now current, and to the covering of futures by previous sellers. We have had no complaints to hand of the weather in the Cotton belt lately and we may take it for granted that the crop is maturing satisfactorily. In a month or so from now the receipts at the ports should largely increase and we already get news of large interior movements. It remains to be seen how the trade will be affected when the bulk of the crop is weighing on the market. And if a record crop is produced we may well see a repetition of the low prices current in 1904-05.

The following are the daily closing quotations for Spot Middling Americans in Liverpool and New York during the past week :—

	Liverpool.	New York.
August 17th	5·51	10·20
" 18th	5·45	10·10
" 20th	5·38	10·10
" 21st	5·41	10·10
" 22nd	5·44	10·10
" 23rd	5·31	9·9

The following are the daily closing quotations for futures, Liverpool, December-January and New York December :—

	Liverpool.	New York.
August 17th	5·15	9·31
" 18th	5·06	9·12
" 20th	4·96	9·14
" 21st	4·91	9·19
" 22nd	5·00	9·15
" 23rd	4·98	9·08

In Bombay our market for new crops has been sustained by some enquiry from the bull speculators in the bazaar, and the fact that shipping houses have not been such free sellers as they were last week. On the contrary, some purchases are reported by export houses, but business generally has been confined to small lines, outside the bazaar faction. The large business in options done chiefly in the Marwarree bazaar, represents the bulk of transactions now reported in new crops, and prices are largely governed by these operations. At current quotations business is impracticable for export, and the local Mills are not in the market for new crops.

In spot cotton there is also very little business passing. There is, of course, the usual enquiry from Mills from day to day, and cheap lots can be picked up, as holders are more anxious to part with their stocks. For export, however, both for Europe and Japan business is almost at a stand still.

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AT BOMBAY.

	Receipts for week.	Total since 1st Oct. 1905.	Total same time last year.
Khandeish	640	1,41,455	3,02,851
Central India	293	1,46,925	1,54,297
Barsee and Nuggur	251	1,50,772	1,38,216
Berars	144	4,95,432	5,67,598
Central Provinces	562	3,59,844	3,89,104
Total Comras	1,890	15,93,728	15,32,066
Dhollera	818	1,00,174	97,312
Broach	62	2,12,280	2,06,764
Compta and Dharwar	2,397	94,368	1,36,471
Westerns	578	25,261	24,672
Bengals, N-W Provinces	1,198	3,12,468	3,74,730
Bengals, Rajputana	246	41,168	1,06,735
Sind	nil	30,629	93,513
Persian	nil	2,327	2,500
American	113	18,321	57,111
Egyptian	90	1,712	1,748
Other Sorts	nil	3,795	8,186
Total	7,292	1,529,231	26,62,008

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales.
Receipts for week	7,292
Receipts from 1st Oct. to 23rd Aug.	25,29,231
Shipments for the week to Europe	6,965
To China, Japan, and Coast Ports	11,976
Total	18,941
Total Shipments from 1st. Oct. to 23rd Aug.	
Europe	914,022
Japan	405,525
China	24,263
Coast Ports	27,173
Total	13,70,983
Afloat in harbour for Europe	384
China, Japan, and Coast Ports	962

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	quiet
Estimated sales	5,000 bales.
Imports	1,000 "

Aug.-Sep.	Sep.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
4 99	4·93	4·91
unchanged	unchanged	unchanged
Nov.-Dec,	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
4·91	4·92	4·93
unchanged	unchanged	unchanged
Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.
4·95	4·96	1·98
unchanged	unchanged	unchanged

COTTON.—To-day being a Hindu holiday the market at Colaba is practically closed and no business is reported.

COTTON QUOTATIONS.

NEW CROPS—

M G Bengals fine	Nov.	Rs.	187
Do. fine	Dec.	"	186
Do. fine	Jan.	"	185
M G Dhamangaon fine	"	"	203
M G Nagpur fine	"	"	208
M G Khandeish fully good	"	"	187
M G K A K fine	"	"	197
H G Bengals fully good	"	"	172
M G Broach good	March	"	226

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

THERE is little change to report in these markets and business throughout the week has been very limited, owing to the prevalence of Hindu holidays.

LINSEED is quiet but steady and shows little change in quotations. The Sutta rates for September are still well maintained.

RAPESEED is very firm both here and in Europe. Stocks are almost depleted, and quotations for near delivery more or less nominal.

POPPYSEED is firm with a fair demand for shipment.

CASTORSEED is also steady at previous rates.

COTTONSEED steady with a good forward demand.

MOWRASEED.—Strong owing to depleted stocks.

GINGELLYSEED.—Prices have advanced about half to one rupee per candy, with some enquiry from shippers for forward delivery.

WHEAT.—The position in this market is unchanged. Nothing doing for export, and a small demand, for local Mills. With the continued absence of rain in the Punjab rates are out of parity with Europe.

Week's Arrivals of Wheat and Seeds into Bombay:

Wheat	80,243 cwts.
Linseed	11,351 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard	17,802 "
Gingellyseed	1,926 "
Poppyseed	6,895 "
Groundnuts	464 "
Castorseed	19,438 "
Rice	33,465 "
Myrabolams	5,549 "
Cottonseed	24435 "
Mowraseed	9,749 "
Gram	11,161 "
Jeowar	3,220 "
Maize	523 "

WHEAT.—Tone steady.

White Delhi Ready		Rs.	4-11-0
Do. April.-May.		"	4-10-0
Karrachee Sept.		"	4-11-0

SEEDS.

LINSEED.—Tone steady.

Ready		Rs.	7-7-6
Forward Sept.		Rs.	7-13-0
April-May		Rs.	7-8-6

RAPESEED.—Tone firm.

Brown Cawnpore. Ready		Rs.	8-5-0
Do. Forward April-May		Rs.	7-3-0
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready		Rs.	8-12-0

POPPYSEED.—Tone firm.

Ready		Rs.	8-13-0
Forward April-May		Rs.	8-6-0

CASTORSEED.—Tone steady.

Ready		Rs.	38-4-0
Forward Dec.-Jan.		Rs.	37-8-0

GINGELLYSEED.—Tone steady.

15 per cent. Mixed Dec.-Jan		Rs.	40-0-0
25 " "		Rs.	39-8-0

COTTONSEED.—Tone steady.

Dec.-Jan.		Rs.	18-0-0

MOWRASEED.—Tone strong.

Ready		Rs.	7-2-0

FREIGHT.

The market is quiet but steady and we hear of very little inquiry for near shipment. For the new year bookings are reported at 13s. 3d. open ports and 13s. picked ports.

During the week two fixtures were reported.

Steamer 'Clydesdale' at 12s. 6d. 2 p. p. August.

Steamer 'Baria' at 11s. 6d. 1 p.p. August-September.

MONEY.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since 21st June		3 1/2	per cent.
Bank of Bombay	do, 23rd August	5	do.
Bank of Bengal	do. 9th do.	4	do.
Bank of Madras	do. 10th July	4	do.

The following is the Weekly Statement of the Bank of Bombay for the last week as compared with the previous one :—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.		
Public Deposits		2,62,695	Decrease
Other Deposits	"	16,21,446	Increase
Sundries	"	34,419	do
ASSETS.	Rs.		
Government Securities	"	8,19,931	Decrease
Other Authorized Securities	"	58,820	do
Credits on Securities	"	10,73,358	do
Loans do.	"	20,39,944	Increase
Bills discounted & purchased	"	2,28,553	do
Balance with other Banks	"	3,12,458	Decrease
Sundries	"	5,931	do
Cash	"	4,05,239	do

These figures show a decline of about 4·60 lakhs in the trade demand.

The Bank of Bengal weekly cash statement shows a decline of 114 lakhs, and Directors have raised the Bank rate 1 per cent to 5 per cent. per annum. The Bank of Madras weekly cash balance was 6½ lakhs higher. No change in the Bank rate has been made in Bombay or Madras. The local money market is steady with a fair enquiry for short fixed dposits at about 3½ per cent per annum for two months.

COUNCIL BILLS,

Another strong allotment of Council Bills was made on Wednesday. Of the eighty lakhs put up for tender 61·20 lakhs was taken in bills at 1s. 4 1-32d. and 18·90 lakhs in transfers at 1s. 4 1-16d. At these rates tenderers received only 9 per cent. For next week the amount is raised by 10 lakhs to 90 lakhs. The total amount sold during the week ending on Tuesday evening was 91·50 lakhs. No extras are announced this week.

The mail of the 10th August brings £1,60,000 silver and £80,000 gold to Bombay, also the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta		Rs.	43,00,000
Bombay		"	28,80,000
Madras		"	5,60,000
Total		Rs.	77,40,000

The mail of the 17th August brings £100,000 silver and £90,000 gold to Bombay, £30,000 silver and £30,000 gold for Calcutta and also the following council Bills :—

Calcutta		Rs.	63,70,000
Bombay		"	11,40,000
Madras		"	6,30,000
Total		Rs.	81,60,000

The mail of the 24th August brings £3,90,000 silver and £90,000 gold for Bombay, also the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta		Rs.	23,70,000
Bombay		"	10,40,000
Madras		"	21,10,000
Total		Rs.	61,20,000

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange continues in this market as firm as ever, being maintained more by the lead of Calcutta than by the pressure of local bills. Prices have not varied at all here. Almost all that passes whether in Bank paper or export bills, is for near delivery. Forward is utterly neglected. It is only a question of time before this condition alters. The rains are so far excellent and abundant crops are assured. This means that money will flow into the interior and be set free to purchase imports which have been stagnant for a long time. Government find a ready market for their Councils, and it will not be long before a crore a week will be offered and easily absorbed.

EXCHANGE—Tone firm.

Bank T. T.			1s. 4 1/32d.
Bank Demand			1/4 1/32 to 1/16d
Credit Bills	3 Months' Sight	D. A.	1/4 1/4d.
Do.	6 do.	do.	1s. 1/4 13/32d.
French Francs	3 do.	do.	170 1/4
Marks	3 do.	do.	139
Hongkong	30 Days' Sight		156
Shanghai	30 do.	do.	214 1/2
Japan	30 do.	do.	150 1/2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The paper market is steady as there is a good demand from investors, and with the near approach of the settlement, the bears are covering sales. To-day, however, there is a reaction owing to the advance in the Bank of Bengal rate, and we close quiet with a downward tendency.

3 1-2 per cent. cash		Rs.	97-4
1st settlement 30th August		"	97-4
3 per cent cash			86

	Repayable.	Rates.	
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust	1922	103	8
4 per cent " "	1929	103	8
4 per cent " "	1932	103	8
4 per cent " "	1965	103	8
4 per cent Bombay Municipal	1934	103	4
5 per cent " "	1946	103	4
5 per cent " "	Tanna	121	0
5 per cent " "	Sanitary	119	0
4 per cent Bo. Imp. Trust	1950	103	8
4 per cent " "	1964-65	103	8

BULLION.

The silver market was steady throughout the week but business has been limited owing to the Hindu holidays. The up-country demand is about 30 to 40 bars per day The market closes steady as follows :

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	0	9
Australian Bar Gold	24	0	3
Bombay do	24	0	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	3	0
Do. Dragons	15	0	0
Silver ex-duty Ready	78	1	0
Do. 1st settlement	78	1	0
Do. 2nd do	78	4	0

PIECE GOODS.

The market is weaker on account of the up-country demand being further delayed. Prices show a tendency to decline and dealers are anxious sellers, but have not been able to find buyers The only business passing is of a retail character.

LOCAL YARNS.

The following are the latest telegrams from China :—

	Unsold.	Uncleared	Weekly Sales.
Shanghai	100,000	50,000	2,400
Hongkong	75,000	66,000	Nil.
	175,000	116,000	2,400

2,91,000 bales.

The local market is quiet with little doing.

METALS.

COPPER YELLOW METAL.—Market quiet but steady and only a small business reported this week.

IRON AND STEEL.—Market quiet with very, little doing.

Spelter. Pigiead. Quicksilver. } Very quiet.

COALS.

The market is steady. Sales are reported of Jardine's Navigation to end of the year at Rs. 12/12 and of Seebpore at Rs. 12/12 for same period.

SHARES.

During the week under report this market was closed for three days on account of Hindu holidays and hence the fluctuations and bulk of business were limited. Bank of Bombay shares have remained unchanged at Rs. 1,482 1/2. In mill companies Central Indias are unchanged at Rs. 2,145. Chinas have jumped up to Rs. 1,500 Connoughts are quiet at Rs. 600 X.D. Colaba Land have ruled at and about Rs. 1,150. Currimbais have improved to Rs. 1,500. Davids to Rs. 502 1/2 X.D. Empress mill shares are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 535 X.D. Howard and Bullough have declined to Rs. 590 X.D. Imperials are unchanged at Rs. 305X. D. James Greaves mill shares are steady at Rs. 550 X.D. Jamsheds are unchanged at Rs. 190. Manekji Petits after touching Rs. 3570 for September settlement have again improved to Rs. 3,595. Queen are unchanged at Rs. 1,055. Swadeshis have ruled at and about Rs. 1,635. Kohinoors are steady at Rs. 710 X.D. Phoenix are unchanged at Rs. 113 3/4 X.D. Crecents have improved to Rs. 147 1/2. Luxmi cotton have declined to Rs. 1,190. New City of Bombay are unchanged at Rs. 655. In Press companies Mofussils are unchanged at Rs. 575. Sindh Press have improved to Rs. 490 and others are unchanged at previous quotations. In miscellaneous companies Badham Piles are unchanged at Rs. 138. Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company shares have changed hands at Rs. 146. Phillips are steady at Rs. 55. Bombay Steam Navigation Company Limited Ordinary and Preference shares are quiet at Rs. 250 to Rs. 252 1/2. The Bombay Electric Supply and Tramway Company Limited Preference shares have changed hands at Rs. 7 Premiums per shar X. D. and Ordinary shares have changed hands at and about Rs. 2 1/2 Premium per share. In Railway Companies Tapti Valley are quiet at Rs. 472 1/2 C. D. and Ahmedabad-Prantej have changed hands at Rs. 535 X.D. The rest are unchanged and quiet at previous quotations.

THE *Matin* of August 10 publishes a telegram from Marseilles giving an account of an interview with M. de Lamonte, Lieutenant-Governor in the French Colonial Service, who has returned from a mission of inquiry in India. M. de Lamonte eulogised the work accomplished by Great Britain in India.

THE TOWNSHEND INQUIRY.

Financial Dealings with the Marquis.

AMAZING STATEMENTS AND SUGGESTIONS.

THE Marquis Townshend, the Marchioness, and their party filed through a double line of onlookers into the Old Hall, Lincoln's Inn, on the morning of August 10, ten minutes before the time appointed for the resumption of the inquiry into the mental condition of the Marquis before Mr. Justice Bucknill and a special jury. The Marchioness wore the white lace costume in which she watched the proceedings yesterday. The body of the spacious hall was occupied for the most part by ladies, who have been in constant attendance during the inquiry.

MR. DUKE'S CROSS-EXAMINATION OF MR. ROBINS.

Mr Robins was at once cross-examined by Mr. Duke on the matter under review when the Court adjourned last evening—namely, the disposal of a sum of £10,000 which had been raised on mortgage for Lord Townshend,

Witness was asked if he could explain the nature of the consideration for which Lord Townshend paid Mr. Davis, his former solicitor, £3,500 ; and he ultimately expressed his surprise that he should be asked whether it was a remarkable thing that the Marquis should demand an explanation.

Mr. Duke: When you have got over the shock of your surprise, perhaps you will be able to answer the question. As you were Lord Townshend's factotum, and cannot account for these payments to Mr. Davis, are you surprised that he should want an explanation?—Lord Townshend must have known more than I am able to tell you. He discussed the matter with Mr. Pritchard.

THE MENTAL ACTIVITY OF THE MARQUIS.

Mr. Duke, quietly but persistently, led the witness through the principal financial and legal incidents in connexion with the Marquis's affairs, always seeking to prove that Lord Townshend was at all times taking a keen personal interest in what was going on. The legal dispute about the sale of the Townshend heirlooms, said Mr. Robins, went on for a long time—months and months,

Witness stated that, while living with him at Brighton, the Marquis had the run of the house, and that ultimately, as he occupied more rooms for his own convenience than witness and his family used, the Marquis paid the whole of the rent.

Mr. Duke: How did he spend his time while with you?—He was very fond of walking and reading. One of his favourite authors was Shakespeare. He frequently visited the public school, and made speeches. On one occasion he made quite a remarkable speech—remarkable not in any irrational sense, but as the rational utterence of a man with a mind. It was on the subject of Education, and was still remembered and commented on by the people who heard it.

A good deal has been said about the delusions of the Marquis. Did he ever show any to you?—Never while with me. His demeanour, generally speaking, with regard to the people about him was gentle; but he occasionally lost his temper, to be sorry for it soon afterwards. His outbreaks of temper, however, were those of a same man : and I should like to add that towards the end of our acquaintance they became much less frequent.

THE NIGHT IN THE STREETS.

Witness was asked to explain the incident which led up to Lord Townshend spending a night in the streets of Brighton, and replied that at that time the Marquis was in a state of very great anxiety. He wanted to do the right thing, and he had very great fears that if he went back to London he would be locked up and detained—which actually occurred. Witness remembered the day well. He had been to London to see Mr. Perkins.

"When I came home," he went on, "I was tired, and I sat down in the armchair in the study. To my surprise, the door opened, and I saw Lord Townshend bringing my slippers in. When I saw that I said, 'What on earth are you doing?' He came up to me and tried to unlace my boots. I said, 'You have no right to do that kind of thing to me ; you are not my valet. It is not fair to me that you should attempt to do a thing that would grievously compromise me.' Lord Townshend took that amiss. Nothing further passed, except that during dinner Lord Townshend said very little ; he appeared to be rather sulky."

Mr. Duke: He appeared to resent what he thought was the rejection of friendly service?—Naturally ; that is so, After dinner I was engaged in a great deal of work, and did not see Lord Townshend. About twenty minutes to ten it was reported to me that he was not in the house. I was naturally anxious, and went upstairs into his rooms and examined the house. I found his hat and coat were absent, but he had left his stick and umbrella—as he afterwards told me—so that his absence should not be noticed. I was informed that Lord Townshend had been seen writing a letter on a long piece of paper.

Mr. Duke : Does the passage in the letter refer to this disagreement and his return?—That is so. I had been an intimate friend of the Marquis, and there was nothing out of the way in his making that overture to me. We were always like brothers. He came back in the morning about half-past nine, after walking the streets all night.

His Lordship : What did he look like?—He was very faded and weary. I went up to him and said, "Hullo, Raynham, I am glad and relieved to see you!" He expressed surprise, and said, "Oh! I thought you did not care for me," and something to the effect that I wished to get rid of him.

What did he say when you would not let him take your boots off?—I resented it rather roughly, and he misunderstood.

"NO GOOD BEATING ABOUT THE BUSH!"

Mr. Duke was calling witness's attention to a certain matter contained in the letter from Lord Townshend, when Mr. Justice Bucknill interrupted counsel with some warmth.

His Lordship : It comes to this. It is no use beating about the bush. He maintained that he had not been permitted to consumate the marriage. I am not scolding you, but the jury must understand. That is the long and the short of the matter, he said, "My wife is not a wife to me, and never has been. My wife will not live with me unless there is a third person in the house." He says : "I have left my wife because she is not a wife to me and never has been." If that is true, it is the strongest evidence of sanity on his part. The last question you put, you know, sh[illegible]edime at once how unintelligible it must be to the jury,

AN INTERVIEW WITH COLONEL TOWNSHEND.

Witness was questioned by Mr. Duke with respect to an interview at which Colonel Townshend was present in December. He said it was not true as had been suggested, that the question was raised whether he (witness) could secure that there should be no issue of the marriage by preventing the Marquis from going back to his wife.

Mr. Duke: Well, now; let us see. Colonel Townshend was the heir-apparent to the title and estates ; Mr. Farrer was his solicitor ; Mr. Perkins was Lord Townshend's solicitor. Was there any discussion at all between them and you of the matrimonial position of Lord Towdshend and his wife?—Yes ; that was the purpose of the interview.

Did you know at that time that the marriage had not been consummated?—Yes, I did.

Was the subject of discussion the interest of Colonel Townshend in the succession?—No ; it was the interest of Lord Townshend. The hopelessness of his financial and matrimonial position was apparent.

Did the £27,000 which you were to get from Mr. Sutherst enter into the calculation?—No ; at that time I did not expect that promise to yield twenty-seven pence. The negotiations were for the purpose of interesting Colonel Townshend in the matter as the next-in-succession. At that time I was fruitlessly urging that Lord Tewnshend should return to Brook-street.

Mr. Duke : Was on of the conditions of the new arrangement that Lord Townshend should not return?

His Lordship (to witness): Now, be very careful about this.

Witness : Yes, my lord ; I know the point.

His Lordship: Don't think about the point, but about your answer.

Witness : Colonel Townshend proposed it as a condition that if his father-in-law gave any assistance to Lord Townshend, the latter should not return to his wife.

Mr. Duke : That would be quite necessary, would it not?—Oh, yes ; that was quite recognised.

How far did that go?—It did not go any further.

Is it the honest truth that you did not represent that you would be a party to preventing the Marquis and his wife from coming together?—It is. I continued my efforts to bring them together.

"INFORMATION WHICH MIGHT BE USEFUL."

Amid the breathless interest of a crowded court, Mr. Duke came to close quarters with the witness after luncheon concerning the origin of certain suggestions that had been made reflecting upon the character of Lady Townshend.

Mr. Duke : What did you mean by offering Mr. Farrer, as Colonel Townshend's solicitor, "information which might be useful" concerning the young Marchioness? Do you suggest that Mr. Farrer ever proposed anything to her detriment?—It was in Mr. Farrer's office, He said he would be glad to hear of anything that would be in favour of his client.

What do you mean?—Well, if I must speak plainly——

His lordship (sternly) : It is no use speaking obscurely.

Witness : It was a suggestion with regard to the question of an heir—an heir procured under improper conditions.

His Lordship : Whom do you say that emanated from—you or someone else? This is a very serious matter!—It emanated from Mr. Farrer, and it emanated from myself as well.

Mr. Duke : Now you impute it to Mr. Farrer! Did it originate with you or with him?—I should say with both,

His Lordship (to witness) : Do pause for one moment. Your evidence up to the present time has been that you have done your best to let the Marquis go back to his wife. For that, if true everyone must applaud you. What on earth do you suggest, at the last moment, in saying that "a detective named Marshall and another named Sweeney might be able to tell you something against the Marchioness"! Now, I must get at the bottom of this.

Witness : Mr. Farrer asked me if I could get anyone to tell him anything about the then condition of the Marchioness.

Mr. Duke : Itgather that you tell the jury that Mr. Farrer, the solicitor in charge of the affairs of the heir-apparent, asked you if you could help him to any information about the condition of the Marchioness ; and you further suggest that Mr. Farrer wanted to know something to the detriment of the Marchioness as a woman of chastity and honour?—Yes,

And you tell the jury that you were co-operating with Mr. Farrer with regard to that branch of the inquiry! Do you tell the jury that this gentleman, who is sitting here, was co-operating with you in this matter?—I say that was so.

Did you tell Lord Townshend that the Marchioness was likely to give birth—as you were told—to a child which would not be his?—No.

What discussion took place in your presence in his house at Hove?—There was a discussion in which Lord Townshend, Mr. Dunne, and myself took part.

Did you tell Lord Townshend that that was probably the state of facts, and that your authority was Marshall?—No, I did not,

Who was being kept under observation at Brook-street?—The house.

What! To see that the slates did not fall off!—To see who went in,

Who was the person whose movements would be of special interest?—The Machioness, I presume.

Was this at the time you were "honestly endeavouring" to induce the Marquis to return to his wife?—Yes.

The Marchioness of Townshend, questioned by Mr. Duke, repudiated all knowledge of the "Dunne Marriage Contract." She said her married life was very happy for a time, but differences subsequently arose. It was a fact that the marriage had not been consummated by January 26 of this year. Lord Townshend went to Brighton without her consent. She was very dissatisfied with the continued absence of her husband, and resolved to get him back. She had formed her own opinion as to Mr. Robins's actions at that time. The Marquis returned on January 26.

Mr. Duke : Who was it locked the door to prevent his going out?—I did.

What was your view as to his state of mind?—I always thought him quite sane.

CHINESE NEWS.

THE CUSTOMS.

A Peking Correspondent telegraphs :—The other Legations, notably the American, take a more serious view of the Customs question than the British Legation, no doubt acting under instructions, seems disposed to do. Speaking to the Ministers, Tang Shao-yi-contemptuously refers to Sir Robert Hart as the servant of the Chinese, but the contention of all foreigners is that Sir R. Hart is a trustee for the foreign bondholders ; that it is on the security of his position in control of the Customs, and in consequence of his publication, through the Statistical Department, of the facts of Chinese trade, that British and foreign bondholders have entrusted their many millions sterling to China. Chinese control will demoralize the service just as the railways and steamer lines are demoralized when they pass into Chinese hands. Sir R. Hart owed his influence entirely to the fact that his office was a department of the Wai-wu-pu or Foreign Office, its conexion therewith giving it the requisite authority and standing in intercourse with Chinese officials. From August 1, according to instructions conveyed by Tang Shao-yi, the inspectorate is entirely severed from the Wai-wu-pu. No wonder that Sir R. Hart himself is quoted as describing the present situation as a fundamental change of the constitution of the service, involving the "absorption and disappearance of the inspectorate sooner or later."

The Powers have given us a free hand in this question, and several have expressed surprise at our being so easily satisfied. All will surely approve if now we intimate to the Chinese that, finding that they have already violated their assurances, we must insist upon a reconsideration of the whole question, the rescission of the obnoxious edict, and the restoration of the service to its former position, upon the promised continuance of which China was enabled to obtain her foreign loans.

THE OPIUM QUESTION.

A Peking Correspondent says that the opium resolution passed by the House of Commons on May 30 causes considerable embarrassment to China, as the duties on imported opium yield £830,000 a year, and she cannot witness without concern the disappearance of such an important branch of revenue. There is a growing feeling of disquietude among the better-class Chinese against the enormous extension of the growth of the poppy throughout the Empire, and our Correspondent believes that China will ask the Indian Government to consent to an annual reduction in the import which would extinguish the trade in ten years, and will at the same time adopt measures which will cause the extinction in ten years of the home cultivation. Our Correspondent adds that every missionary in China and the overwhelming mass of disinterested public opinion will rejoice when the British connexion with the trade wholly ceases.

PERSECUTING A CLERGYMAN.

Strange Story at Kingston.

At Kingston on August 10 two women, giving the names of Elizabeth Fletcher and Isabella Macrae, were charged with obtaining board and lodging at 7, Thames View, Molesey, by false pretences. On the police applying for a remand, Macrae pointed to a gentleman in clerical dress in court, and said, "That is my husband." The gentleman in question rose and denied any relationship with the prisoner. Nine years ago he said, she attended his church, and shortly afterwards, to his amazement, he was told that she was representing that she was engaged to be married to him. The next thing was a letter from the woman herself, repeating the statement, and adding that if he did not marry her she would have him turned out of the Church. As a result of the woman's persecution she was brought before a London magistrate, and finally he received the document, produced, which, it was understood, was an apology He added that Macrae had claimed personal acquaintance with the King

Mr. Thomas Moncrieff, secretary of the Scottish Corporation, stated that prisoner Macrae had written a lot of extraordinary letters to that institution about money matters

The Bench remanded accused, and ordered the woman Macrae's mental condition to be inquired into.

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

HOME.

LONDON, AUGUST 10.

IRELAND.—Mr. H. C. White, J. P., of Rosecea, ex-High Sheriff of Queen's Co., and a young lady were drowned in a boating accident on Saturday.

LAW AND POLICE.—In the Court of Appeal, the Master of the Rolls and Lords Justices Moulton and Farwell gave judgment on Wednesday in an appeal of the West Yorkshire County Council, in which the question at issue was whether the local education authority are liable to pay the expenses of denominational religious instructions in non-provided schools under the Education Act, 1902. Their lordships held that the local education authority were not so liable.—During the inquiry before Mr. Justice Bucknill and a jury into the mental state of the Marquis Townshend a number of medical witnesses called last week agreed that his lordship's mental condition was perfectly sound. It was intimated on the 3rd that his lordship's means of continuing the case were exhausted, and Mr. Justice Bucknill said he would do his best to see that the inquiry should be properly carried to an end.—At Stratford Police Court, last week, Henry Bond, coal merchant, of Leyton, was charged with obtaining a cheque for £3,057 from the West Ham Guardians by false pretences. It was alleged that he had supplied coal of a different quality from that for which he had charged. The case was adjourned.

NAVAL AND MILITARY.—A memorandum by the Secretary for War on Army reorganization has been issued as a Parliamentary paper. It re-states the broad principles which underlie the propositions of the Government.—The attempt to salve the hull of the Montagu has been abandoned.

PARLIAMETT.—The debate on the second reading of the Education Bill was continued in the House of Lords on Thursday and Friday last week. In the end the Bill was read a

THE EDUCATION JUDGMENT.

Expert Predictions and Opinions.

THERE is no abatement in the tide of excitement and speculation aroused by the decision of the Court of Appeal upon the case of the Board of Education as against the County Council of the West Riding of Yorkshire. What effect the judgment may have upon the course of the Education Bill in the House of Lords when Parliament re-assembles in October is hard to say.

Mr. R. Holland, of the National Society, in an interview with a representative of the *Morning Post*, said:

"Undoubtedly the judgment is prejudicial to Church of England schools. Even if local authorities are permitted to pay for definite religious instruction in non-provided schools the majority of them won't do it. Fear of raising the rates will prevent them. At the same time, I do not think that the decision, supposing it is not reversed by the House of Lords, will cost the Church as much as some people suppose. If the education authorities deducted something from the salary of every teacher on the plea that all were concerned in religious instruction, the owners of the schools would designate a particular teacher in each school as the one to give denominational instruction, and would forbid the others to touch it. That would reduce the amount of deduction which the authorities could make. Then, in many cases no doubt the clergy and voluntary workers would take entire charge of the religious teaching, and there would be no deduction at all from the pay of the regular masters and mistresses. It has been suggested that the local authorities may be surcharged with what they have already paid for denominational teaching in non-provided schools, but I do not so understand the judgment. It says that a local authority cannot be compelled to pay for denominational religion, but it does not say that the authority must not pay for it."

Canon St. John, of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Southwark, expressed himself in these terms:

"It may be, as I see suggested that if the decision is upheld by the House of Lords it will prove to be a solution of the whole educational controversy. If the Nonconformists are rejoicing they may have some reason for doing so, but when they wake up they will find that their triumph is not very big after all. As for the Government, the decision is so lucky for them that, if such things were possible in this country, one would be tempted to suspect that they were not entirely unconnected with it."

MR. CRIPPS, K. C.

One of the framers of the Act of 1902 was Mr. C. A. Cripps, K. C., late Conservative member for the Stretford Division of Lancashire. On the eve of his departure the other day for a motoring holiday, Mr. Cripps gave a brief interview to a representative of the *Daily Chronicle*. He said:

"I see it is said in some of the papers that the decision is 'a great blow to Churchmen.' Speaking for myself as a Churchman, I can only say that I hope the decision may be maintained. At the same time I am doubtfull whether it carries out the intention of Parliament in passing the Act—in fact, it does not. If rate-aid is not to be given for religious instruction, then the objection to payments of rates, on which Passive Resistance was based, would no longer exist, and I should be glad to get rid of any feeling of injustice held by Non conformists. On the other hand, if no contribution is made from the rates towards religious instruction in non-provided schools, such religious instruction should be given quite independently of any interference by the local authorities. In this way much friction which has arisen under the Act of 1902 would be avoided in the future. If facilities could be given both in denominational and undenominational schools, and the decision of the Court of Appeal accepted, I think that to a great extent, educational difficulties might be settled on a basis satisfactory to all parties."

REV. THOMAS LAW.

The Rev. Thomas Law, general secretary of the National Free Church Council, says that if the judgment makes payment for religious instruction out of the rates illegal, Free Churchmen might prefer the 1902 Act without Mr. Birrell's Bill with its many concessions.

The judgment of the Appeal Court in the appeal of the Yorkshire County Council against liability to pay for denominational religious instruction in non-provided schools is considered to be of vital importance. Justice Moulton differed from the finding of the Master of the Rolls and Justice Farwell. The judgment holds that the local education authority is not liable, unless it have control over denominational teaching and power to test such teaching. The only control given over non-provided schools in the Act of 1902 is restricted to secular instructions. First, the Act imposes on the education authority the duty of keeping the schools efficient and gives it control of all expenditure required for the purpose; secondly an unrepealed section of the Education Act of 1870 declares that the inclusion or exclusion of religious instruction has nothing to do with the efficiency of the schools. Hence the duty of the education authority to keep the school efficient and its duty to control expenditure in connection with such schools are absolutely co-extensive.

DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

Narrow Escape in a Motor Car Accident.

The Duke of Connaught, while motoring on August 7, with a party from Monmouth to Rhayader, a distance of 75 miles, met with an accident, his Royal Highness's car coming into violent collision with a car coming from the opposite direction, belonging to Major Borradaile, and driven by the latter's chauffeur, who was the sole occupant.

The two cars were upset, and the occupants thrown into the road, but all except the chauffeur of Major Borradaile escaped without serious injury, the Duke being able to complete his journey in an emergency car. Major Borradaile's chauffeur, named Albert Woods, was badly cut about the head and his car wrecked, while the Duke of Connaught's car was also badly damaged by the impact.

The Duke's object in going from Monmouth to Rhayader was to inspect some guns of the Royal Artillery. He left Monmouth shortly after 9 a.m., intending to be back in that town at 6 p.m.

His Royal Highness was accompanied by General Sir John Maxwell and the Hon. Miles Ponsonby, and a second car, acting as an emergency car, followed some distance behind. The Duke's car was driven by Mr. George Webb, from the garage of the Monmouth Motor Company.

The collision occurred near the village of Winsforton, a short distance from Hay. Both cars were upset, but it was soon seen that neither his Royal Highness nor any of his party was much the worse for the occurrence.

The Duke called at Raglan Castle on his return to Monmouth. Of his Royal Highness's party the one to receive severest shaking was the Hon. Miles Ponsonby, who was thrown violently on to the road. Major Borradaile's chauffeur was arrested by the Herefordshire police and taken to Hay, where he will be brought before the magistrates.

DUKE'S CHAUFFEUR INTERVIEWED.

Mr. George Webb, the Duke's chauffeur, in an interview on returing to Monmouth said that when five miles from Hay he saw another car approaching at a good pace. He repeatedly sounded the horn, but the driver made no attempt to steer to the right side. When within a few yards, and a collision was inevitable, Mr. Webb did his utmost to reduce the consequences to a minimum, steering as far as possible out of the way, but the approaching car caught his hind wheel, and the impact smashed the rear of the car.

Mr. Webb added that the front part was untouched, and the occupants of the car were shaken but, contrary to the statement made in the earlier report, said they were not thrown out. After the accident General Sir John Maxwell and the Hon. Miles Ponsonby informed him that they were prepared to say he was not in any way responsible for the accident.

DAMAGES IN A DIVORCE SUIT.

A SOMEWHAT unusual application was made in the Divorce Division on August 10 to Mr. Justice Bargrave Deane, to amend a claim for damages in the case of Ashlin v. Ashlin and Sawdy, which was tried on June 26 last before his lordship and a common jury. The petitioner was Mr. Percy Ashlin, the respondent Mrs. Rosina E. C. Ashlin, and the co-respondent Mr. Alfred Sawdy, and the jury assessed the damages at £500. As the amount claimed was only £250, the petitioner now desired the claim for damages to be amended so as to bring it up to the larger sum.

Mr. Bayford opposed. His client he said, did not contest the case, but if this application were to be considered he would apply for a new trial.

His lordship refused the application, and reduced the damages to the amount claimed.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, AUGUST 24,

There has been no large change since yesterday and the presure is still lowest off the Cicars' Coast. The cloud extended up to the north-west boundary and only four stations in India report clear skies. The rainfall due to both the monsoon currents increased slightly. In Burma the rainfall has been nearly general and heavy on the coast with a few light falls in the interior The chief amounts are Mergui 2 inches, Tavoy and Moulmein, 5, and Yamethin 1 inch. The cloud increased slightly, but skies are still moderately to heavily overcast and the temperature is normal or in excess. In Orissa and Chota Nagpur there has been nearly general light rain, while from the rest of North-East India few light falls are reported. Hazaribagh reports 1 inch, Balasore, False Point and Cuttack 1-2 inch. Both cloud and humidity decreased and the skies are only lightly to moderately overcast. The temperature has risen now everywhere in excess. In the Central Provinces, moderately heavy rain has fallen locally and in the United Provinces there has been few falls, the principal have been Lucknow 2 inches. Khandwa 1. Akola 2, and Chanda 3 inches. The temperature has risen in the United Provinces, and in Central India it is above normal in these areas, as well as in the Central Provinces. Cloud and humidity have decreased in the first two areas and the skies are lightly to moderate overcast everywhere. In Gujarat there has been light to moderate and nearly general rainfall occurred in Rajputana, and in Punjab a few light falls are reported, the largest amounts being 1 inch in Deesa, and 1/2 inch in Montgomery, Jodhpur and Bhuj. The cloud decreased in East Punjab, but increased in the remainder of the province in Kashmir and Sind, and the air has become damper in Sind and South-West Punjab, and drier in Kashmir. The temperature has fallen in Rajputana, but is still normal or in excess over the whole of North-west India. In the Peninsula precipitation has again varied from light to heavy and been nearly general in the West Coast, Deccan, the Northern half of the Madras Coast, and local in the interior of South India. The chief amounts are: Bombay 3 inches, Rutnagiri 4, Karwar 2 Sholapur 2, Aurangabad, Gulbargo and Gopalpur 1 inch, Vizagapatam 2 inches, Cocanada 1/2 inch and Masulipatam 2 inches. The cloud humidity has decreased in the South-eastern districts, but elsewhere the skies are heavily overcast. The temperature has fallen in Deccan and in North Madras Coast it is normal or in defect over the whole Peninsula. Nearly general rain is probable in Burma Coast, Orissa, North Madras, Deccan, Gujarat and the West Coast, and local rain in South Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Central Provinces and the interior of South India, and some rain on the interior of Burma, United Provinces, Punjab, Central India and Rajputana.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.	Esplanade.		Fort.		Colaba.	
	In Cts.	In.	Cts	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.
Previously registered.....	47	41	40	22	45	44	39 10
Friday 24th Aug. 1906.....	0	24	0	25	0	54	3 23
Total....	47	65	40	47	45	98	42 33
Total fall to 24th Aug. '05 ..	28	88	30	83	31	50	25 69
Total fall to 24th Aug. '04 ..	34	49	36	82	36	24	29 65

CUMBALLA HILL RAINFALL.

MESSRS. KEMP & CO.

Last 24 hours.	Total to date.	Corresponding total 1904.	Corresponding total 1905.
In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.
0 55	35 42	35 52	25 34

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON FRIDAY, AUGUST 24TH.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased almost everywhere, the fall having been brisk in several places.

Winds are variable in direction and the force has been moderate to light.

Temperature.—The maximum had been 5° to 6° in excess of normal at Neemuch, Deesa and Karachi, and 5° to 10° in defect at Malegaon, Sholapur, Mormugao, Mangalore, Calicut, Bangalore, Masulipatam, Cuddapah, Coimbatore and Trichinopoly and the minimum 5° in excess at Ajmer and Neemuch. The highest temperature in the shade was 107° at Jacobabad and the lowest 65° at Bangalore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast over a large area.

Rain.—Forty-one stations report rain, the heaviest falls being 3·93" at Ratnagiri, 2·65" at Bombay, 2·20' at Masulipatam, 2·00" at Jamnagar, 1·95" at Akola, 1·92" at Sholapur, 1·90" at Karwar, 1·29" at Mangalore 1·07" at Khandwa and 1·03" at Deesa.

Weather.—A small area of abnormally low pressure lies at and about Bombay and weather there and in its neighbourhood is slightly unsettled. Rain is to be expected over a large area.

The mail steamer "Peninsular" left Aden on the 19th, and experienced up to Longitude 55° E, moderate to light variable and strong southerly winds and southerly swell, thence to Longitude 68° E moderate to strong monsoon, cloudy and a moderate to high sea and swell; thence to her arrival in port this morning moderate to light west-north-westerly winds and cloudy with rain near Coast.

N. LESLIE,
Metereological Reporter for Western India.

HOMEWARD MAIL.

The following passengers are booked to proceed to-day by the P. and O. Company's steamer Oriental, Commander Lewellin to Marseilles and London:—

Aprahamian Mr	Hughes, Mr
Adamally, Mr H	Jardine, Mr W ICS
Attari, Mr M M	Jellico, Mrs
Blackwell, Mr A G	La Touche Mr C B
Chamiet, Capt W	Miller, Mr G S
Clover, Mr A L	Pain, Mrs
Coluqui Mr	Rosier, Mr
Coluqui, Miss	Rosier, Master
Crawter, Mr W	Rosier, Mrs
Curnow, Mr A	Stillwell Mrs R D
Dennis, Mr R E	Smith, Capt A L F
Forbes, Mr H S	Stephenson-Jellie, Miss M
Fuller, Sir Bampfylde	Symons, Mr H B
Fuller Lady	Taylor, Mr
Gilpin, Mr	Williamson, Mr C B
Giffillian, Mr	Wilson, Mr H M
Hole, Mr and Miss R S	Young, Mr

DIVINE SERVICE.

ELEVENTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY AUGUST 26

ST. THOMAS. CATHEDRAL.

8 a.m.—Matins.
8-30 a. m.—Holy Communion—Choral—Eyre in E Flat.
Hymns 257, 261 and 315
5-30 p. m.—Children's Service
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Canticles—Macfarren in E Flat.
Hymns—230, 164 and 172
Collection for—Church Expenses

Daily—Matins at 8-15 a. m. and Evensong at 5-30 p. m.
Daily a.m.—Holy Communion at 7-45 a. m.

ST. PETER'S MAZAGON.
(Services in the Boy's School room.)
6-30 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Eucharist (Choral)—Sermon by Father Biccoe
6-30 p.m.—Evensong (Choral Sermon by Father Nicholson
Alms for Choir and Organ

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.
8 a.m.—Matins.
8-20 a.m.—Holy Communion.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong.

ST. NICHOLAS' SEAMEN'S CHURCH.
8-30 a.m.—Matins and Litany.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.
8 a.m.—Matins.
8-30 a.m.—Holy Communion—(Choral)
5-15 p.m.—Sunday School and Catechising
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

THE UNITED FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND,
(Wand by Road.)
8-30 a.m.—Sunday School
11 a.m.—Service at Parel—Rev Rev R Strachan
11 a.m.—United Service—(St. Andrew's Church).
6-30 p.m.—Evening Service—Rev J B Cuthert

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.
11-0 a.m.—Morning Prayer, Litany and Sermon.
6- p. m.—Service for the Young.
6-30 p.m.—Evening Prayer Holy Communion and Sermon.
Collections for Church Expenses and Poor.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH OF SCOTLAND,
11 a.m.—Morning Service.
6-30 p.m.—Evening Service
Psalm—165
Hymns—363, 221 and 285.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, PAREL.
8-30 a. m.—Choral Celebration of the, Holy Communion.
Hymns 317 261 and 558.
5-30 p.m. Sunday School and Bible Classes,
5-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns—626, 236, 284, 230 and 30

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Dolka Railway for the week ending 30th June, amounted to Rs. 1,926, being a decrease on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 170. The total earnings from the 1st of January to the 30th of June were Rs. 52,012, being a decrease on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 6,626.

THE *LONDON GAZETTE.*

War Office, Aug 7

2nd Life Guards—Second Lieut the Hon. A H Strutt, from Nottinghamshire (South Nottinghamshire Russars) Imperial Yeomanry, to be second lieutenant (on probation), in succession to Lieut R G V Duff, appointed adjutant.

1st (King's) Dragoon Guards—Lieut. W G F Renton to be adjutant, vice Major H J Williams, who has vacated that appointment.

3rd (Prince of Wales's) Dragoon Guards—Lieut. J J Adams resigns his commission.

6th (Inniskilling) Dragoons—Lieut. J W F Tarleton to be captain, vice S C Bull, deceased.

20th Hussars—The undermentioned lieutenants to be captains:—A W J Bramly, vice T E Bayley resigned J C L Bott, vice A W Jennings Bramly, seconded for service with the Eygptian Army; Second Lieut F B Hurndall to be lieutenant, vice J C L Bott, promoted.

Royal Regiment of Artillery

Sergt-Major E J Stevens to be lieutenant (district officer), vice T Harris, deceased; Lieut. (District Officer) E J Stevens is seconded for service on the Staff.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Art.—Brevet Col. W Hanna, on completion of five years' service as a regimental lieutenant-colonel, is placed on retired pay; Major F J S Cleeve to be lieutenant-colonel, vice Brevet Col, W Hanna. The under mentioned captains to be majors:—A B H Clerke, vice F Lyon, D S O., seconded; S F Metcalfe vice F J S Cleeve Capt, B Dickson is seconded for service under the Foreign Office; Lieut, P J B Beelas is seconded for service under the Colonial Office; Lieut, B B Crozier, from half-pay, to be lieutenant, vice P J B Heelas. The undermentioned second lieutenants, to be lieutenants, under the provisions of Article 29, Royal Warrant March 19, 1906:—E M Mansel-Pleydell, E Clayton, J C H Holliday, J A Dane, J R Ramsay, A W Purser, E C Fleming, W P C Tenison, D R Macdonald, M G Soames, H Symons, E H P Pease-Watkin, H O Hutchison, P A Stillwell, E J B Mackenzie, J O Sherrard, R L Galloway, G G Hermon-Hodge. Gentleman Cadet E F Budden, from the Royal Military College, Kingston, Canada, to be second lieutenant.

Royal Garrison Art:—Brevet Col, W H Darby, on completion of five years' service as a regimental lieutenant-colonel, is placed on retired pay; Major F W G Tothill to be lieutenant-colonel vice Brevet Col, W H Darby. The undermentioned captains are seconded:—P A Cardew, for service in the Army Ordnance Dept.; L D Fraser, for service on the Staff. The undermentioned supernumerary captains to be captains:—E Wighton, vice W Jennings, seconded; R E M Barrett, vice Brevet Major R S de Winton, seconded; J H M Beasley, vice C A Cleghorn, seconded; C E Eady, vice R P Molesworth, promoted; Brevet Major E V D Biddell, vice Fitz W Fitzroy, retired. Lieut F S Watson to be captain, vice P A Cardew; Lieut E Walter is seconded for service in the Supply and Transport Corps, India; Supernumerary Lieut C G Hetherington to be lieutenant, vice J Davidson, resigned; Gentleman Cadet A E Macrae, from the Royal Military College, Kingston, Canada, to be second lieutenant.

Royal Malta Artillery

Capt W D Vella to be adjutant, vice Capt C E Eady. Royal Garraison Art., whose tenure of that appointment has expired.

Corps of Royal Engineers

The undermentioned lieutenants to be captains, under the provisions of Article 30, Royal Warrant. March 19, 1906:—S H Cowan, C Walton, P H Kealy L A Sherrard, P S Watkings, The undermentioned second lieutenants to be lieutenants:—H M Edwards, vice S H Cowan; C E Colbeck, vice C Walton; J C Pringle, vice P H Kealy; R H Stallard, vice L A Sherrard; K G P Hunter, vice P S Watkins.

Foot Guards

Coldstream Guards—Second Lieut H N Fane, from 1st (Oxford University) Volunteer batt. the Oxfordshire Light Inf, (University condidate), to be second lieutenant, in succession to Lieut, G Stewart, seconded with precedence next below Second Lieut J T Hibbert Scots Guards—Lieut, G T M Nevill resigns his commission. Irish Guards—The undermentioned to be second lieutenants (on probation):—Lord R E Innes-Ker, vice C U Knox, resigned; the Hon, T E Vesey in succession to Lieut H F Ward, seconded.

The Bedfordshire (Regt.—The undermentioned lieutenants to be captains:—A B Lemon, vice B R Roche, promoted; W H Dennis adjutant, to complete establishment. The undermentioned second lieutenants to be lieutenants:—C A K Cox, vice A B Lemon, promoted; N D Place, vice C A K Cox, seconded for service with the Army Service Corps.

The Royal Irish Regt.—Capt R Martin is seconded service as an adjutant of Volunteers.

Alexandra, Princess of Wales's Owe (Yorkshire Regt.)—Major A G Cartwright is placed on retired pay; Capt. E L V Agnew to be major, vice A G Cartwright.

The Lancashire Fusiliers—Lieut. H Beaumont is seconded for service with the Egyptian Army; Supernumerary Lieut, G B Wahab to be lieutenant, vice H Beaumont.

The Royal Welsh Fusiliers—Major J H Gwynne retires on retired pay.

The Worcestershire Regt.—Lieut C C Mosservy to be captain, vice E B Hankey, second Lieut J T Goff to be lieutenant, vice C C Messervy.

The East Surrey Regt.—Lieut. L M Wilson resigns his commission.

The Hampshire Regt.—Lieut L C Chawner is seconded for service as an adjutant of Volunteers.

The South Staffordshire Regt—Capt E V Cuppage retires on retired pay; Supernumerary Capt R M Ovens to be captain, vice E P Cuppage.

The Dorsetshire Regt—Lieut B M Fuller, from half-pay, to be lieutenant to complete Establishment, with precedence next below M J Wheatley.

The Welsh Regt.—Second Lieut G M Evans to be lieutenant, vice H C L Lloyd, promoted.

The Black Watch (Royal Highlanders)—Second Lieut R F H Wallace to be lieutenant, vice P A Duff, placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health.

The Oxfordshire Light Inf.—Capt C Parr to be major, vice G F Mockler, retired.

The Loyal North Lancashire Regt—Gentleman Cadet E J W Spread, from the Royal Military College, Kingston Canada, to be second lieutenant, in succession to Lieut. J P D Underwood, seconded

The Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regt.)—Capt. G F H Keculyside is seconded for service as an adjutant of Volunteers.

The King's Own (Yorkshire Light Inf)—Lieut. F J M Postlethwaite to be captain, vice A S Colquhoun promoted; Second Lieut. G R L Aldereron to be lieutenant, vice F J M Postlethwaite; Genetleman Cadet E R M Kirkpatrick, from the Royal Military College, Kingston, Canada, to be second lieutenaat, in succession to Lieut. H C Johnson, M V O, promoted,

The King's (Shropshire Light Inf)—Capt R A A Y Jordan retires on retired pay.

The Manchester Regt.—Capt. W G K Peirce is seconded for service as an adjutant of Volunteers.

The Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire Regt.)—Major A Mackenzie-Penderel is placed on retired pay. Supernumerary Qrmr. and Honorary Capt. W J Conway from the Lincolnshire Regt, to be quartermaster, vice Honorary Lieut A Downs, placed on retired pay,

The Highland Light Inf.—Lieut F H L Stevenson resigns his commission.

Seaforth Highlanders (Ross-shire Buffs, the Duke of Albany's)—Second Lieut A M Shovell to be lieutenant, vice R Horn, promoted.

The Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders—Major A C McLean retires on retired pay.

The Royal Irish Rifles.—Lieut T L B Soutry is seconded for service as an adjutant of Volunteers.

The Royal Munster Fusiliers—Second Lieut, J W Considine to be lieutenant, vice S M L Iredll, seconded

The Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort's Own)—Major R G T Baker-Carr, M V O, retires on retired pay The undermentioned second lieutenants to be lieutenants:—H V Scott, vice the Hon E A C Weld-Forester, appointed an adjutant of Milita; S A Sherston, vice G C Sladon, seconded

The West India Regt—Second Lieut N H Grierson is placed on retired pay.

The Army Service Corps.

First class Staff Sergt.-Major R H Frost to be quartermaster, with the honorary rank of lieutenant, vice W G Digby, placed on retired pay.

Royal Army Corps

Lieut.-Gol E North to be clonel, vice W E Saunders, G B., deceased

The undermentioned majors to be lieutenant-colonels —G H Burtchaell, M B, J J Gerraard, M B, J S Davidson, M B, J Will, M B, J Fallon, J V Salvage, M D, A R Aldridge, M B, J Fayrer, M D, F R C S Ed. C J Macdonald, M D, C J W Tatham, T H F Clarkson, C Garner, M B, R W Wrighn, E Eckersley, M B, R J C Cottell, D Hennessy, M D, D M Saunders, M D; D M O'Callaghan, M J Whitty, J F Donegan, J Doaldson, H B Mathias, D S O, G H Barefoot, F R Newland, M B, R J Windle, M B, J J Russell, M D, G Scott, M B, A Hosie. M B, G F H Marks, M D R Holyoake, T Du B Whaite, M B, H T Knaggs, M D, F S Le Quesne, V C, R H Penton, D S O, W S Dowman, A L F Bate, The undermentioned majors are placed on retired pay:—J Moir, M B, H A Cummins, C M G, M D, G Bent, E S Marder, C W Allport T Browning R N Buist M B W J Trotter. The undermentioned captains to be majors:—J B Silver M B S W Sweetnam W S Harrison M B Harry A L Howell.

Mounted Infantry in South Africa.

2nd batt—Capt T W Stansfeld D S O the Royal Warwickshire Regt to be adjutant.

5th batt—Major G L B du Maurier D S O the Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regt) to command the battalion Major H G Holmes Alexandra Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire Regt) to be second in command.

6th batt—Major H E B Newenham the Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regt) to be second in command.

Commands and Staff.

Col J K Trotter C B C M G is promoted to the rank of major-general not to carry the pay or half-pay of a major-general until he embarks for Sierra Leone. Col R Bannatine-Allason C B from half-pay to be a brigadier-general to command the Potchefstroom Sub-District and is granted the temporary rank of brigadier-general while so employed vice Col C J Burn-Murdoch C B whose tenure of that appointment has expired Col T C Porter C B from a Staff officer for Imperial Yeomanry to be a brigadier-general to command the Harrismith Sub-District and is granted the temporary rank of brigadier-general while so employed vice Col C J Blomfield C B D S O whose tenure of that appointment has expired Lieut-Col and Brevet Col E Hegan from half-pay to be a Staff officer for Imperial Yeomanry and is granted the substantive rank of colonel vice Col T C Porter C B appointed to command a sub-district in South Africa Lieut Col C M Mathew D S O Army Ordnance Dept from a deputy-assistant director to be an assistant director at Headquarters vice Col E A Moulton-Barrett C M G Army Ordnance Dept who has vacated that appointment Major A Y Barton Army Ordnance Dept to be a deputy-assistant director at Headquarters vice Lieut-Col C M Mathew, D S O Major H R Davies the Oxfordshire Light Inf from a Staff captain at Headquarters to be a deputy-assistant adjutant-general vice Brevet Lieut Col A W S Wingate 14th Murray's Jat Lancers who has vacated the appointment of deputy-assistant quartermaster-general Major C H Enthoven R E from a Staff captain to be a deputy-assistant quartermaster-general at Headquarters vice Major R P Lee R E whose tenure of that appointment has expired The undermentioned officers to be brigade-majors Voluntoer Inf Brigades:—Major C E Greenway retired pay (Reserve of Officers); Major H M Twynam D S O retired pay (Reserve of Officers); Capt S C Umfreville retired pay (Reserve of Officers); Capt C C Herbert-Stepney retired pay (Reserve of Officers).

Unattached List.

Gentleman Cadet E P Henderson from the Royal Military College Kingston Canada to be second lieutenant with a view to his appointment to the Indian Army.

Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service.

The undermentioned Staff nurses are confirmed in their appointments, their periods of provisional service having expired:—Miss M. S. Williams, Miss M. D. Woodhouse. The undermentioned ladies to be Staff nurses (provisionally):—Miss A. M. Clapp, Miss H Winzer.

Army Ordnance Department.

Major A. Y. Barton, Ordnance officer, third class, to be an Ordnance officer, second class, with the substantive rank of lieutenant-colonel in the Army, vice Lieut-Col. G R Hobbs, C M G retired; Capt H W G Keddie Ordnance officer, fourth class, to be an Ordnance officer third class with the substantive rank of major in the Army, vice Lieut.-Col. A. Y. Barton.

Army Pay Department.

Col. R. R. B. Ternan, chief paymaster, is placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health; Lieut.-Col. C. A. Bray, C. M. G., Staff paymaster, to be chief paymaster with the substantive rank of colonel in the Army vice Col R R B Ternan. Capt A E Beaton, paymaster, to be Staff paymaster, with the substantive rank of major in the Army, vice Lieut.-Col C A Bray, C M G.

Brevet

The promotion to the rank of colonel of Major and Brevet Lieut Col A W Money, assistant adjutant-general, India, is antedated to Sept 10, 1905. The undermentioned lieutenant-colonels to be colonels;—R H Jennings, C S I R E; Major and Brevet Lieut Col M G Jacson, the Devonshire Regt; E A Frashawe, Royal Horse Art; C W Roper, R E; F D F MacCarthy, R E; Lieut-Col F C Godley, M V O the Sherwood Foresters (Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regt); Major and Brevet Lieut Col F C Shaw, the Sherwood Foresters (Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regt).

Memoranda.

The date of Col C J Blomfield, C B D S O being placed on half-pay on completion of his period of service in command of a subdistrict in South Africa is June 30, 1906, and not as stated in the *Gazette* of June 26, 1906. Lieut-Col and Brevet Col C V Trewer, half-pay, retires on retired pay. Col E H Bethell, D S O chief engineer, Southern Command, retires on retired pay Major W H H C Moubray, late Royal Highlanders retires on retired pay, in lieu of the gratuity previously granted, July 4, 1906 Major R J H L Mackenzie, half-pay, Royal Eng retires on retired pay Capt M Cameron, half-pay, retires on retired pay to serve in the Militia under the provisions of Article 509, Royal Warrant, March 19 1906 Lieut W E Murry, half-pay, resigns his commission Qrmr and Honorary Lieut C H Thorne, 3rd (Prince of Wales's Dragoon Guards, is granted the honorary rank of captain.

Reserve of Officers.

Honorary Capt in the Army H Danvers, late captain 4th batt the Durham Light Inf to be captain Lieut G M Horn resigns his commission.

Army Medical Reserve of Officers.

Surg Kapt E M Callender to be surgeon-major Surg Lieut M S W Gunning to be surgeon-captain Surg Kapt A H L Stewart, having resigned his commission in the Imperial Yeomany, ceases to belong to the Army Medieal Reserve of Officers.

Admiralty, 8th August,

Royal Naval Reserve.

Sub-Lieutenant Robert Wallace to be Lieutenant Dated 7th August

Royal Marine Artillery.

Major Lewis Conway-Gordon to be Lieutenant-Colonel by Brevet under the provisions of Order in Council of 19th March 1883 Dated 10th August.

Admiralty 9th August,

Probationary Sub-Lieutenant Frederick August Frank has been confirmed as Sub-Lieutenant Dated 15th January 1904.

Clerk Eric Bramley Elstob has been promoted to the rank of Assistant Paymaster in His Majesty's Fleet Dated 2nd August 1906.

The undermentioned Engineer Cadets have been appointed Engineer Sub-Lieutenants in His Majesty's Fleet:—William Henry Fisher Hudson Edwin Williamson Frank Gough Brown Viviam Deuglas Nops Arthut Cyril Wippell Cecil Henry Jeffcoat Purkis Ronald Charles Bodfic Alexander Hart Parry John Dalton Sturrock Ernest Mckeever Phillips William Albert Carlisle Cyril Bedford Evington Roland Henry Moore Bury Victor Oswald Foreman Leonard Thackara Thomas Spalding Ralph Mydcleton Jones Warwick Vincent Keunaway Percival King William George Radmore Percival Walter Allen Edward Gale Sanders Frank Howard Pratt Dated 1st August, 1906,

Admiralty 10th August.

In accordance with the provisions of Her late Majesty's Order in Council of 28th November 1887—Lieutenant Charles Gilbert Sclater has this day been granted permission to assume the rank of Commander on the Retired List of His Majesty's Fleet.

Army Veterinary School.

Captain Arthur G Todd Army Veterinary Corps to be Assistant Professor vice Captain Ernest E Martin F R C V S who has vacated that appointment Dated 22nd July 1906.

Army Pay Department.

Major Percy S Dyson Staff Paymaster is granted the substantive rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army Dated 9th August 1906.

Memorandum.

Lieutenant Robert V Wynn half-pay resigns his Commission Dated 11th August 1906.

"WEAPONS OF CONQUEST."

France and her Battleships.

The Parisian Press of August 10 is seriously occupied with the question of national defence, the general contention being that the French army and navy are intended for defensive purposes only. The idea of France taking up an offensive policy is scouted. The "Petit Parisien" says that French battleships could become weapons of conquest only if they were superier in numbers to those of Great Britian and Germany. To secure this would mean an extra expenditure of about eight hundred million frances. "France," remarks the "Petit Perisien," "has better ways of spending her money."

The "Lanterne" points out that Admiral Fournier called battleships "weapons of conquest" without otherwise condemning them. The "Lanterne" expresses the opinion that the majority of the French people are opposed to their employment as "weapons of conquest." Therefore whilst keeping up her Navy to its present strength, France should build only smaller varieties of scouting vessels.

An article in the "Echo de Paris" points out that the French Navy still includes about thirty obsolete cruisers. This fault was recognised some eight years ago, but since that time only five have been sold. In view of the continual demand for economy, and complaints that there are not sufficient crews to man the new ships the, selling of these obsolete vessels is strongly advocated.—Exchange Telegraph Company.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Lhasa, 936 tons, Captain J. L. Hirst, sailed yesterday for Karacki with a general Cargo, and passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Ellora, 1493 tons Captain R. Henderson, will sail to-day for Rangoon via Coast ports with a general Cargo.

THE German East Africa Line steamer Kaiser, 1713 tons, Captain P. Von Holdt, will sail to-day for Zanzibar &c., with a general Cargo and passengers.

THE Asiatic S. N. Co.'s steamer Nawab 2041 tons, Captain J. P. Toms will sail to-day for Calcutta via Coast ports with a general Cargo,

THE DEARTH OF MERCHANT OFFICERS.

With reference to the complaints of British shipowners and others as to a dearth of Officers for merchant ships, and to the statement of the President of the Board of Trade that there was a probability of the services of alien Officers being availed of, the Merchant Service Guild have addressed the following communication to the Board of Trade, a copy of which has also been forwarded direct to the President at the House of Commons:—

The Assistant Secretary, Marine Department, Board of Trade.

THE MERCHANT SERVICE GUILD,
LIVERPOOL, *25th July*, 1906.

Sir,—I am directed by the Guild, as representing over 10,000 Captains and Offices of the Merchant Service, to communicate with you regarding the complaint of the shipowners that there exists at present a dearth of Officers for merchant ships, as a consequence of which they are now endeavouring to obtain relexation of the regulations as to qualifying time for Board of Trade certificates of competency for Master or Mate and, in addition, are proposing the institution of certificates of competency of lower grades than those now existing. We understand that the Liverpool Steamship Owners' Association have who adopted, or are about to adopt, a proposal that apprentices be "entitled" to a Fourth Mate's certificate after two years, and a Third Mate's certificate after three years' service. The Guild have been pleased to see that, in a recent instance, the Board of Trade declined to make alterations as to qualifying time which were suggested by a shipowners' organization. As the Board of Trade are of course aware, the Officers of merchant vessels require to not only perform important duties, but to undertake very serious responsibilities; often enough the safety of hundreds of lives is in their hands and a mistake in their judgment or lack of knowledge of their duties might easily cause a terrible catastrophe. The Guild feel that the regulations as to qualifying time have been already relaxed far too much, and this has been done to comply with the demands of shipowners who, in the past, have required Officers in the lowest capacities to hold the highest Board of Trade certificates. The Guild wish to enter their strongest protest against the extraordinary proposition that young apprentices should now be given Board of Trade certificates without examination and without, therefore, the slightest guarantee as to their proficiency in Rules and Regulations appertaining to the safety of life at sea, and to the generally important duties of ship's Officer. It is unnecessary to point out to the Board of Trade that Third and Fourth Officers are frequently in charge of a watch at sea, and the travelling public would undoubtedly take alarm were they to know that there was a possibility of their lives being entrusted to the very doutful charge of Officers of this kind. To give them certificates in such a way would be contrary to all precedent, and would be going back to the old days when "certificates of service" were granted. The Guild contend that there is no dearth of Officers for vacancies where reasonable inducements are held out. The dearth of which the shipowners are now complaining is of their own creation, simply because they require Third or Fourth Officers, under thirty years of age, holding Master's certificates, and offer them possibly £6 per month, as wages or in coasting vessels 35/- per week and Officers must find their own food—thus being worse off than comman labourers ashore. The reason which shipowners give for requiring higher grade certificates is because the men holding them are more experienced. Therefore, they are adopting an entirely illogical attitude in suggesting at the present time that you the of fifteen er sixteen should be "entitled" to Board of Trade certificates after two or three years service at sea and that they should occupy positions on board ship of enormous responsibility. If such a suggestion is ever acted upon—which the Guild very much doubt—the shipowners will find it grievously inimical to their own interests. Four years' service is quite little enough to fit a man for a position as an Officer of a British merch